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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1515)

Name of Candidate	Anshu Priya		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	500582
Center	ORN (Offline).	Date	14/12/2021.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the meaning of off-budget borrowings and its role in helping the government raise funds for various expenditures. Also, comment on its desirability. **(150 words) 10**

बजटेतर उधारी (ऑफ-बजट बॉरोइंग्स) का अर्थ स्पष्ट कीजिए और विभिन्न व्ययों के लिए धन जुटाने में सरकार की सहायता करने में इसकी भूमिका का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी वांछनीयता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Off budget Borrowings refers to those Borrowing, which donot caste a direct liability on government as a part of debt and is not included in the Fiscal Deficit of the government.

Role in Raising Funds

- Forms a substantial source of fund for various organisation
  ⇓
  Eg : Food Corporation of India
  ⇓
  Need of Food Security

- Covers up Huge Fiscal Deficit
  ⇓
  Prevents Downgrading of Credit Rating

- Lowers Fiscal Deficit → Lower Current Account deficit

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Rising Expenditure in the midst of Fiscal constraints

- Impact of Pandemic
- Revenue Neutrality of GST failed down to 11.9%.

Desirability

↳ CAG report, highlighted the issue of huge off budget Borrowings
⇓
Not part of Fiscal Deficit
⇓
Not presented in Parliamentary Budget figures.

↳ Decreases Accountability (Financial) of Executive to legislature

↳ Actual v/s presented Fiscal deficit in 2021 budget (9.9% of GDP after Including off Budget Borrowing)

↳ 80% of Fiscal Deficit ∵ revenue Expenditure

The Recent step of presenting off budget Borrowings along with Budget figure is a step in right direction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. It is argued that genetically modified food crops are required to ensure food security of India. Examine in view of concerns regarding introduction of GM crops. **(150 words) 10**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत की खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आनुवंशिक रूप से संशोधित खाद्य फसलों की आवश्यकता है। जी.एम. फसलों की शुरूआत से संबंधित चिंताओं के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

genetically modified crops (GM) refers to plants obtained after introduction of novel genome into the plant to give it certain desirable traits.

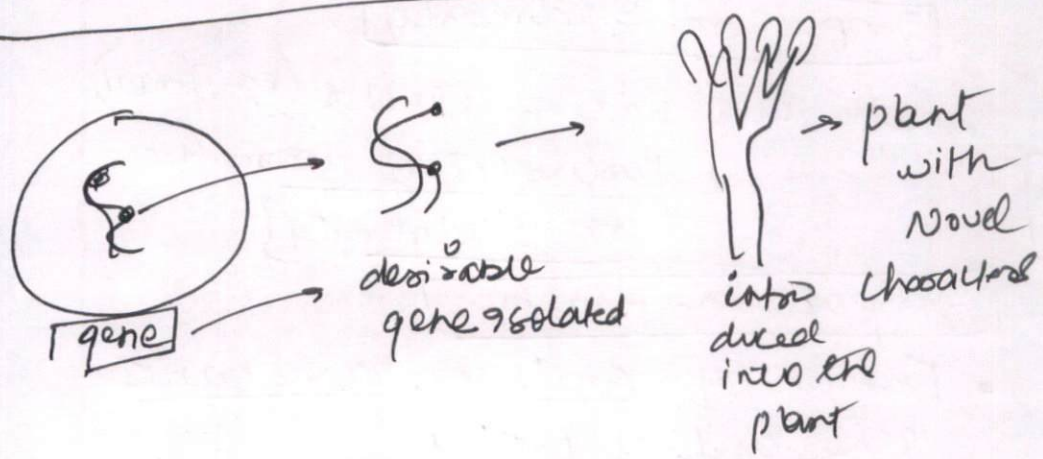

FIG: Process of GM crops.

Role in Food Security

① Tolerant in Environmental stress.
eg - drought

② Prevents food contamination by pests
eg → BT Brinjal to fruit / shoot borer
→ BT cotton to Bollworms

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Nutritional Security : Biofortification
↓
Addition of B-carotene genes into the rice plant

(4) Increase yield per hectare : India one of the largest producers of cotton.

Issues

- Precautionary Principle
  - Full impact of all genetic mutations not known
- Impact on Biodiversity
  - wipe out native species (eg- Brinjal) [Parliamentary Committee on Biodiversity]
- Impact on Health
  - Transfer of Antibiotic resistance gene and mutations
- Emergence of Superweeds
- No Conclusive Data on Productivity
  ↓
  Countries without BT Cotton have higher yield than India

As recommended by M.S Swaminathan, introduction of BT GM crops should be avoided in local native varieties.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. India's price intervention policies to support its agricultural sector not only create a broken system but also complicate matters related to international trade rules. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

अपने कृषि क्षेत्र का समर्थन करने के लिए भारत की मूल्य हस्तक्षेप नीतियां न केवल एक अप्रभावी व्यवस्था का निर्माण करती हैं बल्कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार नियमों से संबंधित मामलों को भी जटिल बनाती हैं। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

India's price intervention policies in the field of agriculture has largely revolved around MSP since independence.

However it creates several issues-

(1) Creation of a Broken System

↳ Rise of intermediaries → fragmentation of Marketing
↳ less profit to farmers
↳ Increased cost to consumers.

↳ Restriction in Intra state and Inter state Trade ⇒ surplus in one region and Deficit in other } Cobweb phenomenon.

↳ Impact on Food processing sector
- untimely availability of produce
- wastage worth 90,000 crore

[Ashok Dalwai Committee]

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(B) Complication of International Trade Rules

↳ India a signatory of Agreement on Agriculture ⇒ Subject to 10% deminimus limit on Amber Box Subsidy

↳ Frequent litigations ⇒ USA challenged India MSP as violative of fair trade

↳ Invocation of Peace clause (Bali Ministerial Conference) during Covid

However [Issues] remain

- Criterion to determine MSP and Food Subsidy based on price figures of 1986-1988
- Developed Nations provide huge Quantum as research grants
- MSP is essential for public distribution system

The recent initiative of PM-AASHA and price deficiency payment scheme along with procurement of TOP is a step to diversify price incentive given by India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. India has an opportunity to become a leading global food supplier provided it has an efficient supply chain and the right marketing strategies. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

भारत के पास एक अग्रणी वैश्विक खाद्य आपूर्तिकर्ता बनने का अवसर है बशर्ते उसके पास एक कुशल आपूर्ति श्रृंखला और सही विपणन रणनीति हो। विशदीकरण कीजिए।

with 300 Million Metric tons of food grain production in 2021, India is all set to dominate the agri-Export Market

- others lauds to India's Name
  - → largest producer of milk and eggs
  - → 2nd largest producer of fisheries.
  - → largest Area under organic cotton
  - - Huge food diversity
    - → Emergence of 'GI tags'

However it needs the Following.

- Efficient Supply Chain
  - → Forces → APMC Mandi → global / local → consumers
  - → APMC infrastructure
    - for efficient government procurement and Export.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Infrastructure

↳ Involvement of private players

⇓

Supply to [global] Market efficiently by Farm gate level procurement

↳ [Food processing sector]

↳ Surprise industry with 10% of GVA

- Right Marketing strategies
  - → testing labs : to look for Sanitary and phytosanitary Barriers
  - → formation of Export promotion Council eg- Basmati Rice
  - ↳ formation of crop specific Council
  - ↳ Farmers produces organisation
  - ↳ development of GI Crops like darjeeling tea, Kadaknath chicken
  - ↳ High value chain organic food development

The initiative of 'one district - one product' scheme is a step in right direction

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Land banks are increasingly gaining prominence in India to encourage land-use efficiency and enable economic growth. In this context, discuss the benefits of a land bank and state the concerns associated with it. (150 words) 10

भूमि उपयोग दक्षता को प्रोत्साहित करने और आर्थिक वृद्धि को सक्षम बनाने के लिए भूमि बैंक भारत में तेजी से प्रमुखता प्राप्त कर रही हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भूमि बैंक के लाभों तथा इससे संबंधित चिंताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Land Banks refers to an organisation which keeps record of all land area available and allocate it for different purposes. Recently government has set up 'Land Bank Infrastructure Limited'

Role of Land Banks

Land use Efficiency

- Demarcation and land use Management ⇓ pool unused parcel of land ⇓ available for further value addition
- Management of wasteland and Forestland ⇓ - use for agroforestry and fodder production
- Litigations, reduce land use efficiency ⇓ lands lie fallow for years.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role in Economic growth

- → unlock value of land
  - ⇓
  - Better force realisation
  - ⇓
  - Fair compensation
- → Land available for infrastructure
  - ⇓
  - Enhance ease of Doing Business
  - eg - National Infrastructure pipeline
- decreased litigation
  - ⇓
  - save invaluable timings and resources.

However, issues remain

↳ Bypassing of Fair Acquisition process
- land and resource rehabilitation under Forest rights Act

↳ Environmental Impact
- evade environmental impact assessment

↳ violate Article 300 A [Right to property]
- ⇓
- A Human Right [Vijaya Devi Case]

Land record Modernisation and Conclusive land title need to complement land Banks -

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Desertification has been described as one of the greatest environmental challenges of our time and climate change is making it worse. Discuss. (150 words) 10

मरुस्थलीकरण को वर्तमान समय की सबसे बड़ी पर्यावरणीय चुनौतियों में से एक के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है तथा जलवायु परिवर्तन इसे और बदतर बना रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Desertification is an Extreme form of land degradation where the land becomes unproductive, infertile. Almost 1/3rd Area of India is Under threat of land degradation [UNCCD].

Desertification as an Environmental Challenge :

(1) Impact on Agriculture
⇓
- decrease yield of Maize, wheat could endanger food security.

(2) Impact on Biodiversity
- water stress → Extinction of species

(3) Impact on Soil
- loss of Soil organic carbon ⇓ decreased yield and Soil Erosion

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Impact on Vulnerable Sections
↳ Women : water scarcity

(5) Impact on Human Health
↳ Heat stress could lead to loss of productivity.

How Climate change makes it worse

→ Complementary role → more global warming → rising temperature → desertification

→ enhanced vulnerability to extreme climate change events (eg- drought + desertification).

→ Need for climate Finance and climate justice increases.

The recent upgraded commitment of India to bring 350 million hectares of degraded land under Bonn Challenge is a step in right direction

SDG goal : life on land should guide us.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. In the context of intellectual property rights, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of releasing projects under an 'Open Source' license.
(150 words) 10

बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के संदर्भ में, 'ओपन सोर्स' लाइसेंस के तहत परियोजनाओं को जारी करने के लाभ और हानियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Open Source license refers to those software which are available in the public Domain for free, can be freely used by all without any upfront payment [eg- Wordpress]

Advantages

↳ leads to Innovation
- allows people to contribute freely towards improvement of software

↳ Democratisation of Technology
- India's Arogya setu freely available for use by common Man.

↳ Cost Effective → Technology could reach to last Man in the Queue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Useful for public go policy and enables of good governance

Eg- Arogya setu is used for Basic Numeracy and literacy Mission under National Education policy

However, Challenges remain

↳ Hidden cost
- ↳ The company is not liable for any damage
- ↳ No Warranty in case of any mishap.

↳ Still inaccessible → Digital Divide in Rural areas

↳ There is No free lunch
- ↳ Quality of open source software doesnot match the payed software.

Open source software can be an enabler of 'Frugal innovation'. Regulatory guidelines are required.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. "Indian space sector has been dominated by a single umbrella of government and government institutions." In light of the statement, discuss the significance of Indian Space Association in providing an impetus to space technology in India. (150 words) 10

"भारतीय अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्रक पर सरकार की एकमात्र संस्था का प्रभुत्व रहा है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, भारत में अंतरिक्ष प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने में भारतीय अंतरिक्ष संघ के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently the government of India found Indian space Association to act as a bridge between Industry and space sector. It includes both ISRO and Telecom sector as its Members.

Significance of Indian space Association

↳ A platform of Exchange of information between Govt and space.

↳ Space Exploration based on values of 'human-Development'

↳ policy inputs to department of space for involvement of private players in space.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Developement of Future technologies like Small Space launch vehicle and go for commercial adventure

Need for Indian Space Association

↳ limited role of India in global space industry ; <2% in 300 Billion US A Dollar.

↳ Act as an adjunct to IN-Space and NSIL

↳ More private participation on the lines of Space X, Boeing ⇒ Free up resources of ISRO for interplanetary mission

Hence, Indian Space Association seeks to galvanise the space sector

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Man and machine both have an important role in national security and making urban areas secure. In this context, discuss how technology is a major stakeholder in addressing the internal security challenges of India. **(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और शहरी क्षेत्रों को सुरक्षित बनाने में मानव और मशीन दोनों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रौद्योगिकी किस प्रकार भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा चुनौतियों से निपटने में एक प्रमुख हितधारक है।

The use of technology has been an enables in facing the many internal security challenges of India.

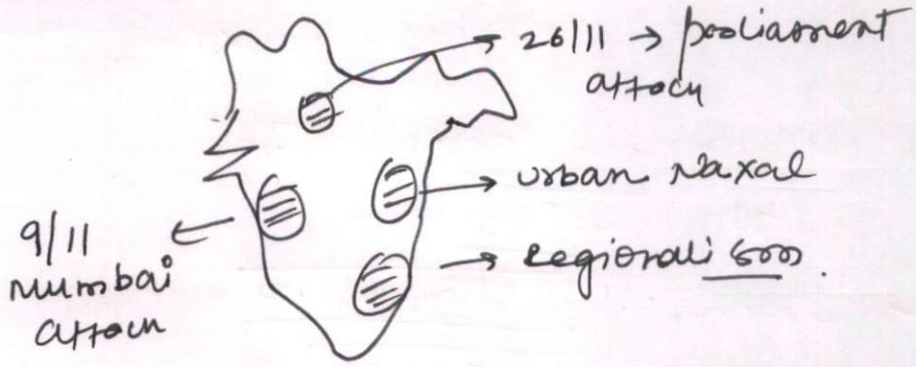

Fig: Urban Areas – Challenge

Role of Man

↳ For human intelligence (humint)

↳ For maintaing community solidarity to avoid division along communal lines

↳ For just and Ethical use of Technology

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of Technology

- Mapping of Dense areas in urban vicinity
- Intelligence – Social Media Intelligence
- Movement of Naxals and Insurgents could be tracked online
- Big Data and Machine learning
  ⇓
  Map underground areas and past record.
- Collation of Information
  e.g. CCTNS
- Sharing of Information
  e.g. NATGRID
- Monitoring
  - Thermal Sensors
  - Drones
  - Doppler Radars

However, Technology can just be an enabler in fighting the many challenges
⇓
Hence need for a Comprehensive National Security policy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. National Security Guard (NSG) has emerged as a formidable force equipped to handle various manifestations of terrorism. Discuss the mandate and achievements of this force. **(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गार्ड (NSG) एक पराक्रमी बल के रूप में उभरा है जो आतंकवाद के विभिन्न रूपों से निपटने के लिए सुसज्जित है। इस बल के अधिदेश और उपलब्धियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

National Security guard was formulated after the operation Blue star of 1984 to emerge as a world class force.

Mandate of the Force :-

↳ Anti terrorist squad

↳ Security of VVIP especially prime Ministers and Home Minister

↳ post of Bomb diffusion squad

↳ offensive strategy

eg- NSG commandos during 26/11 Mumbai attack.

Achievements

↳ Successful in anti terrorist campaigns

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

eg- Mumbai attack
- Attack on Parliament Building

↳ No Breach of Security of Prime Minister till date after Indira Gandhi

↳ Diffusion of Explosives and Bombs

↳ Not called for other counter insurgency operations
⇓
Dedicated Cadre

However, its cadre is often headed by I.P.S, there is often a lack of soft skill and less attention on mental health of commandos.

NSG, with May Shaurya Chakra, Paramvir Chakra to its name has held high the flag of India's internal security

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. What do you understand by asset monetisation? Why is it needed in India? In this context, discuss the issues that need to be addressed for the National Monetisation Pipeline to succeed. **(250 words) 15**

परिसंपत्ति मुद्रीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में इसकी आवश्यकता क्यों है? इस संदर्भ में, उन मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्हें राष्ट्रीय मुद्रीकरण पाइपलाइन के सफल होने के लिए समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है।

Asset Monetisation refers to Monetisation of the unused and idle assets with government in order to generate revenue from it.

Need for asset Monetisation

- As an alternative to strategic Disinvestment and outright privatisation
- Revenue mobilisation by government (Fiscal deficit → 6.6 % of GDP)
- Huge need for capital investment
  ⇓
  Gross fixed capital formation rate decreased to 30%

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ unlock true value of unused assets

Eg- NHAI Monetised land to Mobilise capital for further Infrastructure Development

→ ownership of asset lies with the government

→ leads to 'minimum government and maximum governance'

However, issues Remain.

→ Assessing the true value of Monetised assets
⇓
to determine the revenue sharing formula

→ Long lease period of Assets (almost 100 years)
⇓
perception of being privatisation in hidden form.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Interest of private players remains lackadaisical due to regulatory uncertainity and incomplete Model Concession agreement

Steps Needed

↳ A committee to determine the true and real value of Asset
[Ramakrishnan Committee]

↳ Revenue to be used only for infrastructure - development of that sector and not to plug fiscal deficit

↳ Information dissemination to general public
⇓
How it differs from privatisation

Both National Infrastructure Pipeline and Asset Monetisation can be stepping stone towards a 5 trillion Economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. What is social stock exchange (SSE)? Discuss the need for setting up of SSEs and key challenges in their effective implementation. **(250 words) 15**
सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज (SSE) क्या है? SSEs की स्थापना की आवश्यकता और उनके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में विद्यमान प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Social stock exchange refers to the listing of stocks of both for profit and non profit companies engaged primarily in social service and Social Capital.

Need for setting up SSEs

↳ Underfunding of SSEs and Many NGO's
⇓
Delay in Developmental Work

↳ Enhancement of Human Capital by galvanising funds for school, Education
⇓
Development of Social Capital

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ As an alternative to corporate social responsibility
⇓
→ skewed in geography and sector
→ huge corpus of unused funds.

↳ legitimate way of philathropy

↳ address concerns regarding foreign funding of various NGO's
⇓
listing on stock Exchange
⇓
Enhance Transparency and Accountability.

However, concerns Remain

↳ Rules remain unclear
- Duration of listing.
- type of Investors involved.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- upper limit of capital base required for being listed

↳ Taxation issues

- whether tax rebate could be claimed by listed entities

↳ guidelines regarding participation of Foreign portfolio Investors

↳ Not an Immediate Source of Funding
+
Awareness needed.

↳ lack of public Investment, especially in case of Not for profit organisations.

Clear regulatory guidelines by SEBI is needed to source adequate Funds to Social stock Exchanges.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. In the context of India, highlight the importance of agriculture extension. What are the challenges faced in provisioning of agriculture extension services? How does the National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) address these issues? **(250 words) 15**

भारत के संदर्भ में, कृषि विस्तार के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। कृषि विस्तार सेवाओं के प्रावधान में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? कृषि विस्तार और प्रौद्योगिकी पर राष्ट्रीय मिशन (NMAET) इन मुद्दों का कैसे समाधान करता है?

Agriculture Extension refers to the chain of information dissemination to farmers regarding various stages of agriculture from input to production to Marketing.

Challenges in provisioning of services-

↳ Language Barrier
- Not available in vernacular and easily comprehensible language.

↳ Digital Divide
- only 45% of Rural India uses Internet

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ lesser participation of private sector
⇓
information doesn't reach the farmers.

↳ Digitalisation of service without changing its nature.

Importance of Extension

→ At input stage
- information regarding climate (M-Kisan).
- seeds portal
- correct use of fertiliser.

→ At production stage:
- future insights into market price
- organisation of farmers into FPO's

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ At Marketing Stage

- Market intelligence to avoid price dispersion
- listing on Agricultural produce on Commodity Exchange
- Integrate with E-NAM

National Mission on agriculture Extension

↳ availability of information in vernacular
↳ grievance redressal of farmers.
↳ institutional integration with Agricultural technology Management Agency
↳ Sub Mission on plant Quarantine
⇓
one health approach.

Adequate Agriculture Extension could lead to doubling of Farmers Income

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Clearly delineate the 'employment problem' that India currently faces. Also, explain the fundamental reasons behind existence of this problem. **(250 words) 15**

भारत वर्तमान समय में जिस 'रोजगार समस्या' का सामना कर रहा है, उसे स्पष्ट रूप से निरुपित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या के अस्तित्व के मूल कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

According to the periodic labour force report, on Employment Rate in India is 6.9 % (the highest in a decade).

Unemployment Problems Faced by India.

(1) Structural Unemployment

- Introduction of 2.1 and automation of jobs

(2) Low skill of workforce → less suited for white collared jobs (only 49% of graduates are employable, India skills report)

(3) Frictional Unemployment

- due to cyclical nature of Agriculture,

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Manufacturing and construction industry

(4) Disguised Unemployment and Under Employment

→ 50% of workforce Employment in Agriculture

(5) Jobless growth

↳ Service sector contributes 64% to GVA but only 16% in Employment

(6) gender dimensions

↳ declining female labour force participation rate (20%

↓

urban female more unemployed

(7) Rural-urban dynamics

↳ Rising number of urban unemployed youth [Eco Survey 2020]

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(8) Increasing proportion of Self Employed and casual wage [Economic Survey]

Reasons

- lack of skills → for IT sector
- Underinvestment in Manufacturing sector
  ⇓
  low employment in labour intensive sectors
- Impact of Covid → Job losses in informal workforce
- Informalisation of Economy
  ↳ No job security.
- Increased labour force participation Rate
- Declining public investment (8%)
- Privatisation push : private sector works on profit

A comprehensive Employment policy is need of the hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Although steps have been taken for integrating the dispersed logistics activities of maritime trade, much more needs to be done to make India a maritime powerhouse. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हालांकि समुद्री व्यापार की विखंडित लॉजिस्टिक गतिविधियों को एकीकृत करने के लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं, फिर भी भारत को एक समुद्री पावरहाउस बनाने के लिए और भी बहुत कुछ किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Economic Survey 2020, Almost 90% of India's trade by volume and almost 60% by value travels through water routes. This highlights the importance of Maritime Trade.

Steps taken

- M-SARDS: grievance redressal portal for shipping disputes
- Gati Shakti yojana ⇓ Multi Modal Connectivity
- Major ports Authorities Act 2020 ⇓ Major ports converted to trusts, powers to determine tariff → decreased government interference.
- Bharatmala Pariyojana: to integrate high density highways
- Sagarmala: integration of Major ports, port led development, Inclusive Development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However issues remain

→ Cost of logistics remain high

→ Lack of integration with hinterland

- Absence of transshipment hubs

- Customs clearance takes avg 2.5 days (Economic Survey) ∈ Regulatory clearance

Hence Following steps Needed

(1) Multimodal integration

→ Institutional integration : Connect different Ministries with Ministry of Shipping

→ Regulatory integration → one single window clearance needed.
⇓
Reduce turnaround time and customs clearance time

→ Fair integration

→ Manpower integration

(2) Development of Transshipment hubs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

as in Mauritius → facility for vessels to dock and refuel
→ Better regulatory Environment

(3) Connectivity to Hinterland and Cargo Diversification ⇒ Many ports competing for same cargo [NITI Ayog @ 75].

(4) See Ship building as an Infrastructure
⇓
- New technology to increase speed and local community involvement.

(5) Connect to Inland waterways
→ Maintain regular depth
→ regular dredging
→ Atha ganga and Gram ganga

(6) Economic Development around ports
⇓
ports as vibrant Economic Hubs.

'The envisaged 'National Infrastructure pipeline' should be used for augmenting and unlocking the powerhouse potential of this sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Accounting for natural capital and ecosystem services is crucial to understand the link between the economy and environment. Discuss with specific references to India's initiatives in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

अर्थव्यवस्था और पर्यावरण के मध्य संबंध को समझने के लिए प्राकृतिक पूंजी और पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र सेवाओं के लिए लेखांकन महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा की गयी पहलों के विशिष्ट संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Natural Capital refers to the total stock of Natural resources around us in the form of land, water, soil and Biodiversity Services.

Need for Natural Capital Accounting

↳ To know the contribution of Natural resources in Economy

↳ calculation of gross Environmental product

↳ To estimate Carrying capacity of Ecosystem

- proper planing of resources
- Development of urban agglomerates
  ⇓
  – Land use planning

↳ To Quantify the pressure on Natural

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

resources

- Data is vital for policy making.

→ Awareness and Behaviour change communication

- Earth Hour by world wide Fund.

↳ planning for Sustainable Development

How much resources used?

How to plan with the left over resources.
eg. Coal reserves depleting
⇓
Need for Renewable push.

↳ policy implications

- Quantity total carbon stock ⇓
  ↳ commitment under paris deal

- Economic and climate justice
  ↳ impact of resource depletion on coastal areas

- planning of sustainable tourism, Blue Economy, eco tourism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Ecosystem Services and link to Economy

↳ one tree gives services worth Rs 1 million dollars

↳ replacement of these services would require financial resource mobilization

eg - cooling services under National cooling Action plan

Steps By India

→ Environmental Accounting System by Ministry of statistics (SEEA - Framework)

→ cross collaboration with United Nation Statistics Division

↳ Envri - STAIS → Data on Natural Capital

Natural Capital Accounting is a powerful tool towards realisation of a 5 billion economy with the goal of "Prakrati Rakshati Rakshita"

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Rapid and unplanned urbanisation accompanied by population growth have increased both the risk and impact of natural disasters. Discuss the statement along with adequate measures to address the relevant concerns in India. (250 words) 15

जनसंख्या वृद्धि के साथ-साथ तीव्र और अनियोजित शहरीकरण ने प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के जोखिम और प्रभाव दोनों को बढ़ा दिया है। भारत में विद्यमान प्रासंगिक चिंताओं के निवारण हेतु यथोचित उपायों के साथ इस कथन की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Almost 50% of Indian population is Expected to live in cities by 2050. This necessitates the need of India for rapid urbanisation.

However, urbanisation has been Unplanned and led to

(A) Increased Risk of Natural disasters.

- loss of urban wetlands due to Encroachment
  ⇓
  Urban Floods eg, Chennai, Mumbai

- Concretisation of ground leads to reduced groundwater
  ⇓
  Almost 70% of India is water stress [Niti Aayog Composite water Management Index.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Use of Asphalt, vehicular pollution and skyscrapers
  ⇓
  "Urban heat Island Effect"
- Delhi Air pollution → Almost 45% of pollution contributed by urban industries and transport
- Shift in Rainfall pattern due to formation of photochemical Smog → decreased photosynthesis

(B) Increased Impact of Natural Disasters

- In case of Urban Floods → No Natural seepage due to lack of green cover
  ⇓
  Road blocks and traffic jams.
- Land Encroachment → unavailability of land for green parks and green spaces.
- Slums and ghettos → Risk of Health Hazards compounds natural vulnerabilities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps Needed

To decrease pollut

- Risk and pollut zonation
  ⇓
  which urban areas are more prone to hazards
- Health for all especially for Non communicable diseases.
- Smog towers
  - flue gas desulphurisation to reduce carbon emission

• To decrease risk:

- Disaster risk reduction
  - ↳ planned urbanisation
  - ↳ green cover, green canopy
  - ↳ vertical gardens
  - ↳ terrace gardens
- Use of Technology
  - ↳ M-FLOWS in Mumbai
- Hazard zonation mapping and land use mapping
  eg- chennai
- Use of light coloured paints, aquifer recharge.

India has had a brilliant history of planned urbanisation since Indus valley. It needs to be integrated again to fulfill SDG - 11 inclusive cities and growth

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. National Hydrogen Mission can be a game changer for India's rising energy demands. Comment. **(250 words) 15**
भारत की बढ़ती ऊर्जा मांगों के लिए राष्ट्रीय हाइड्रोजन मिशन एक गेम चेंजर हो सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

National hydrogen Mission was launched in Budget and to utilise hydrogen as a source of fuel and transform the vibrant hydrogen landscape.

Its potential as a game changer

1) clean source of Energy → use of green and Blue hydrogen
⇓
Almost Energy Neutral.

2) High Energy Density → Due to high calorific value as compared to other source of fuel.

3) As an alternative in internal combustion engine
⇓
Reduce vehicular emission.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Combination of Hydrogen and CNG
⇓
counteract air pollution and particulate matter release

5) widely available → can be generated through Electrolysis of water

6) Reduce Current Account Deficit
⇓
India 3rd largest importer of oil worldwide

7) International obligations

- India committed 450 GW of Renewable Energy by 2030
[Glasgow Climate Summit]

However challenges remain

•) Lack of scalable infrastructure
→ ~~Electrolyzer~~ Electrolysis of water

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

required at large scale to produce scalable Energy

- Safety concerns
  - ↳ Highly inflammable and no smell on leak.
- Not all colours are green
  - ↳ grey hydrogen from fossil fuels
  - Emits CO_2
- It is not combustible by itself but acts as a carrier of Energy.

steps taken
- → National hydrogen Road map for land holding of industry
- ↳ MoU with USA for better utilisation.

Hydrogen is the future of changing Energy paradigm worldwide. Roping in private sector and innovation in usage can be a big Boost.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Despite geo-strategic instability of its region and a keen awareness of the cyber threat it faces, India has made only 'modest progress' in developing its policy and doctrine for cyberspace security. Critically examine. **(250 words) 15**

अपने क्षेत्र की भू-रणनीतिक अस्थिरता और इसके समक्ष विद्यमान साइबर खतरों के संबंध में व्यापक जागरूकता के बावजूद, भारत ने साइबरस्पेस सुरक्षा के लिए अपनी नीति और सिद्धांत विकसित करने में केवल 'साधारण प्रगति' की है। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

According to World Economic Forum, cyber security is one of top 10 risks facing human kind. The interconnected nature of world further compounds the issue.

Need for cyber security

- Geo strategic instability
  - ↳ Technologically advanced China hacked MTNL servers
  - ↳ Threat to internal security in case of breach of sensitive infrastructure
  - ↳ Damage to critical
- Awareness about cyber threats
  - ↳ Needed formulated a policy on cybersecurity in 2013
  - ↳ use of IT Act for interception
  - ↳ Home Ministry alert on 600%

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Infrastructure can create economic instability in the region

eg- D-TRACK compromised data of Banks
⇓
cyber financial Fraud

Increase in cyber crime since 2016

→ Involvement of cyber Swachta Kendras

↳ Threat to Energy infrastructure
eg- Kundakulam Nuclear plant.

Despite, the above, India's progress has been modest as

1) No dedicated law for cybersecurity

2) Inadequate implementation of cyber security policy, 2013
↳ No data scientist recruit
↳ cyber security vulnerabilities remain inadequate

3) limited capability for offensive and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Defensive attack due to lack of an active 'hit back doctrine'

4) Lopsidedness vis a vis other Nations
→ USA has 'Active cyber space command'

5) Imports Hardware and Software
→ Breach of Sovereignty is easy

6) No Data protection law
↳ leads to cyberfinancial Frauds, cyber stalking.

However, India has also taken many steps
→ National cyber Coordination centre
→ Army plans to develop an active cyber defence command
→ USB-Prakhar App to report cybercrimes.
→ Integration of cyber security with National security

Further, a New cyber security policy is the need of hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Developmental interventions alone cannot play a defining role in the resolution of existing and protracted internal conflicts in various parts of India within a reasonable time frame. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के विभिन्न हिस्सों में व्याप्त और दीर्घकाल से जारी आंतरिक संघर्षों को उचित समय सीमा के भीतर हल करने में केवल विकासात्मक हस्तक्षेप एक निर्णायक भूमिका नहीं निभा सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The internal conflicts of India are a result of multiple factors. Developmental Deficit, poor governance and inequitable growth being some of them

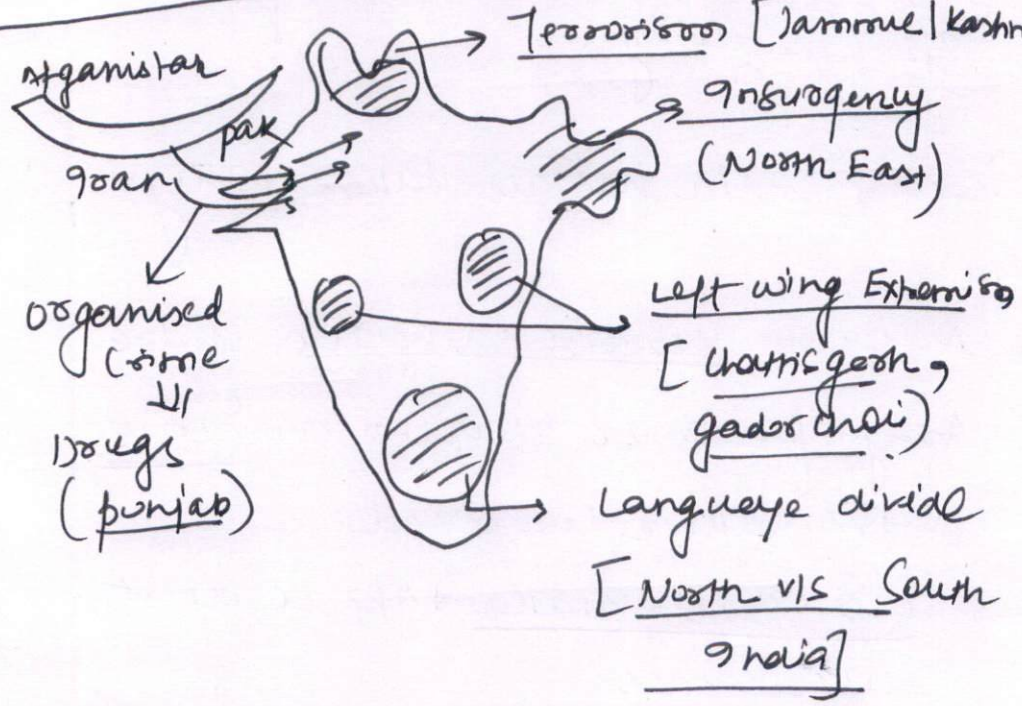

FIG: Major Internal Conflicts

Role of Developmental interventions is limited because

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Issues having an Emotive Basis

Eg - language Divide between North and South India

→ Issues have religious Basis

Eg - lynching of pahlar and Muslim youth.

— communalism

↳ Inequitable distribution of wealth

— lack of Social & Economic justice to reach Tribals under forest rights Act

↳ Adamant nature of protected groups

— NSCN in Nagaland doesnot want to give off idea of seperate flag and constitution.

↳ Developmental intervention donot reach the lower section due to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Corruption.

However Development still remains relevant and fulcrum to fight these conflicts

↳ Economic well Being and poverty eradication

- Elimination of left wing Extremism through 'SAMADHAN DOCTRINE'

↳ Educational attainment of Minorities

eg → Nai Roshni, Manzil for girls.

↳ Economic deprivation begets Social and communal deprivations

eg- Muslims (40% out of school)

⇓

Sachar Committee

India needs to Enlarge the Canvas the Development Beyond Economy. For Development has to be inclusive and participatory with Sabka Sath, Sabka vikas, Sabka vishwas.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1862)

Name of Candidate	Anshu Priya		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	500582
Center	ORN (Offline)	Date	20/12/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Jyotiba Phule was not only a key social reformer but also a patron of literary works. Discuss. (150 words) 10

ज्योतिबा फुले न केवल एक प्रमुख समाज सुधारक थे बल्कि साहित्यिक कार्यों के संरक्षक भी थे। विवेचना कीजिए।

Jyotiba phule borne in a Dalit Mali caste was one of the most reformist faces of Modern India.

Key social Reformer

(1) Against Dalit oppression
↳ Satyasodhak Samaj

(1) For Women Emancipation
→ Started the 1st Dalit school for girls

(2) Against female infanticide
→ Balhatya pratibandhak grah.

→ It had Members from Brahmanas and non Brahmanas

(3) Inter caste Marriage
→ promoted yavathi Marriages

(4) opposed Caste system
⇓
- Coined the term "Dalit"
- Described how the Aryan theory of Varna was harbinger of Caste system.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

He was also a patron of great literary work →

① Gulamgiri : He Explained Exploitation of lower caste by upper caste

② Sarvajanik Satyadhorma
↳ propogated the idea of universal oneness of all religion

③ Stri - purush Tulna
↳ He assisted Savitri bhai phule in writing
• girls, go get Education)

④ 'Asud' ↳ the wills of Mankind were highlighted.

During all his endeavours, he was assisted by his wife Savitri bhai phule.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Cave paintings in India have a long tradition with both religious as well as secular attributes. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

भारत में गुफा चित्रकला की धार्मिक और धर्मनिरपेक्ष दोनों विशेषताओं से युक्त एक दीर्घ परंपरा रही है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Cave paintings depict the rich tradition and culture of India in many ways.

Religious Attributes

- Ajanta ⇒ stories of Buddha
  - ⇓ Shibi Jataka
  - → images of Mahaparinirvana and Dharmachakrapravartan
  - → Padmapani Bodhisatva
- Ellora and Elephanta
  - → Nataraja Shiva and Andhakarishe war
  - → 'Kailash Leni' of Shiva cult
- Pallava → Mahisasura Mardini
- Fatehpur Sikri → tomb of 'Salim Chisti'
- Lepakshi → marries Parvati

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- [Gittanavasal Cave]
  ↳ the prayer hall of Jaina monks depicted [Samasvaranan]
- Sudama, Nagarjuni Caves of yore (Barabar)
  [Chaitya] [Vihara]

[SECULARA ELEMENTS.]

- [Ajanta] → images of common people dancing, singing
- Bhimbetka and Chattisgarh Mala
  ↳ hunting, child birth scenes.
- Khajuraho Cave Temple
  ↳ Erotic images of common man
- [Salabhanjika], lotus, elephant motifs

Hence, Indian cave painting is an amalgamation of both secular and religious elements

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The Swadeshi movement started as an anti-partition movement, but became a multi-faceted mass movement after 1905. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

स्वदेशी आंदोलन एक विभाजन विरोधी आंदोलन के रूप में शुरू हुआ, लेकिन 1905 के बाद यह एक बहु-आयामी जन आंदोलन बन गया। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Swadeshi movement marked the entry of common man in the Freedom struggle and has huge significance.

- Swadeshi as an Anti-partition movement.
  - → led by leaders like Bal gangadhar Tilak
  - → started officially after declaration of partition of Bengal
    - → An attempt by British to divide and rule
    - → create communal disharmony

However, it soon became a multi-faceted movement :-

① participation By all sections
- → women + student
- → South → V.O Chidambaram Pillai

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② focus on Self reliance

- Swadesh Bandhav Samiti of Aswini Kumar Dutt
- Steam Navigation Company of V.O Chidambaram Pillai

③ Educational revolution

↳ Bengal college (Aurobindo ghosh)
↳ National council of Education

④ cultural Revolution

↳ people took bath in ganga and tied Rakhi
↳ Song " Amar Sonar Bangla"
↳ Swadesh geetam (Subramaniyam Bharti)
↳ paintings of Nandlal Bose

⑤ participation of working class (focus on Swadeshi) Muslim on bigger scale.

Swadeshi movement was an alert to the British government about India's belief in its " Aatmashakti ".

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Although the National Emergency of 1975 was a temporary blip in independent India's history, it emboldened the spirit and resistance of our democracy. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि, स्वतंत्र भारत के इतिहास में 1975 का राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल एक अस्थायी आघात था, तथापि इसने हमारे लोकतंत्र की भावना और सहज-विरोध को प्रोत्साहित किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

National Emergency of 1975 has often been sighted as one of the dark days of Indian Democracy.

At a Temporary Blip

① Curbs on Freedom of speech
↳ suspension of Article 19 and 21
↓
No liberty

② Ban of press
↓
subjugation of Democratic opinion

③ Human rights violation
↳ leaders of opposition put in jail.
↳ instances of custodian torture

④ disregard Democratic ideals
↳ passed without taking legislature into confidence
↳ centralised access of powers in one hand.

⑤ proclaimed in the name of economic crisis and national security

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, it emboldened spirit of Democracy By :-

① Constitutional Means
↓
passage of 44th Constitutional Amendment Act

- Emergency could not be declared without written recommendation of Cabinet.
- restored Freedom of Press
- Fundamental rights under (19 and 21) Cannot be suspended
- Judicial review for Excesses.

② Electoral Means

- Emergence of a strong opposition vis a vis one party rule.

③ Acted as a Deterrent for any Compulsion

- Forced sterilisation became so feared → later India adopted "no target" approach of Family planning.

As accepted By then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi : In those days of Emergency, we successfully alienated all sections of society

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Examine the relationship between the Walker Circulation and the Indian Monsoon. **(150 words) 10**

वाकर संचरण और भारतीय मानसून के बीच संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Walker circulation refers to an atmospheric circulation in the tropical pacific ocean characterised by low pressure in western pacific and high pressure in the Eastern pacific.

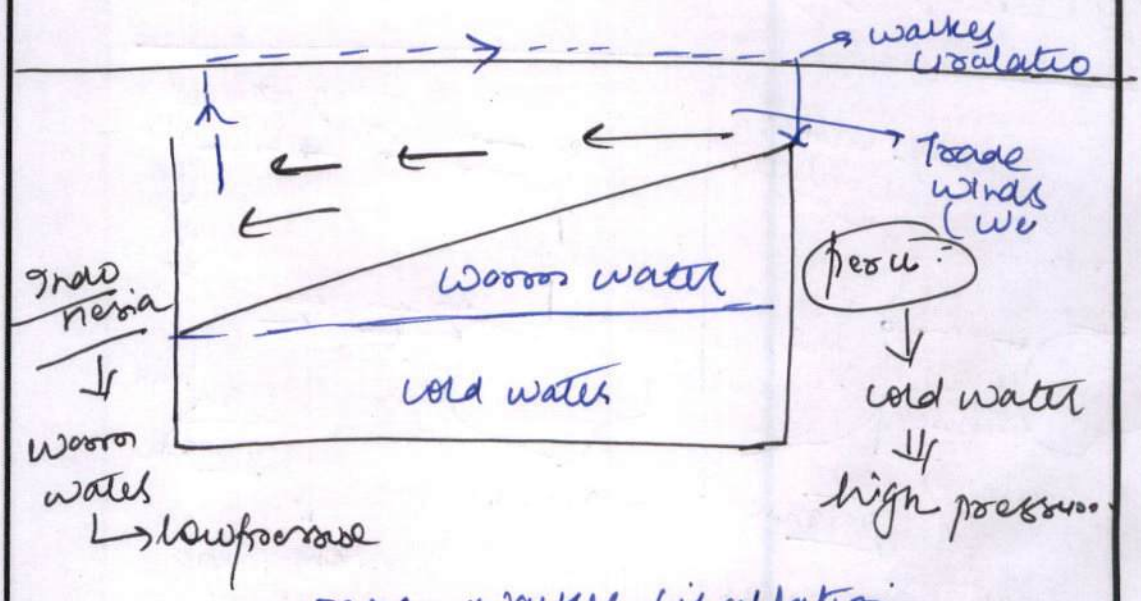

FIG: walker circulation

Relationship with Indian Monsoon.

Weaker walker circulation
⇓
development of El-Nino
⇓

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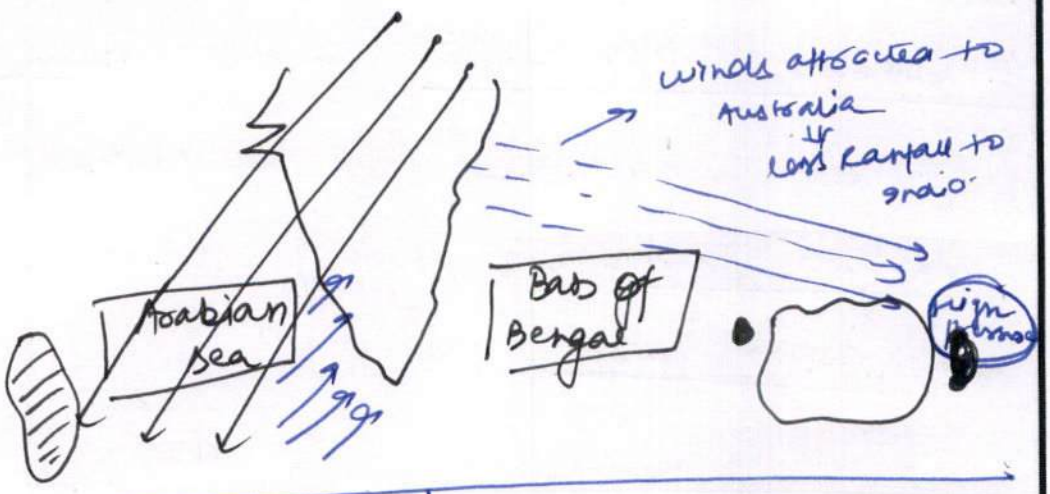
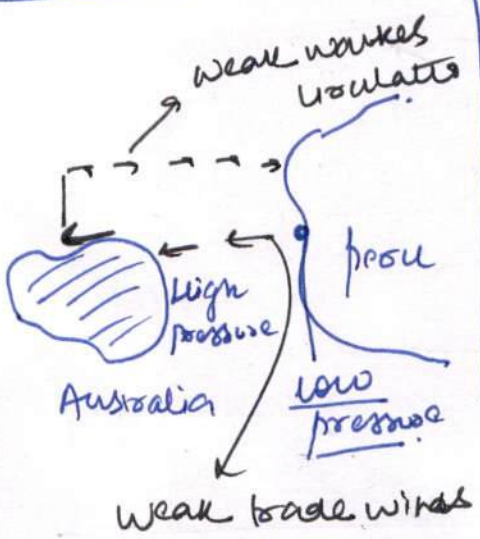
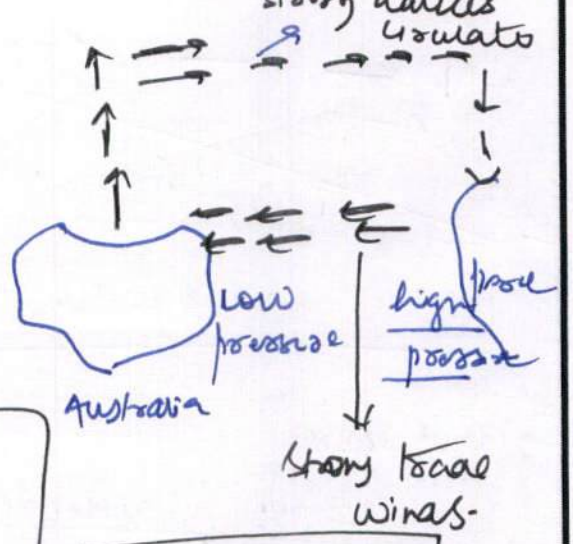
Defecieny of Rainfall in India, Australia with floods in Africa.





FLN: EL-NINO
↓
- decreased Rainfall to India



FLN: LA-NINO
→ Increased Rainfall to India

Hence walker circulation has an important role to play.

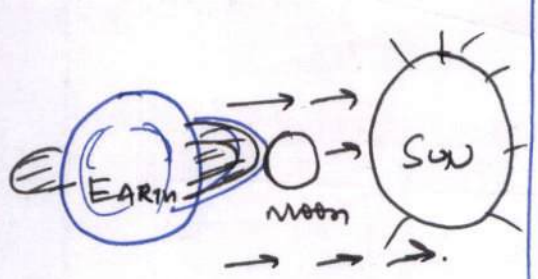
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Identifying the factors responsible for formation of tides, discuss their geographic and economic significance. **(150 words) 10**

ज्वार-भाटा के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, उनके भौगोलिक और आर्थिक महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

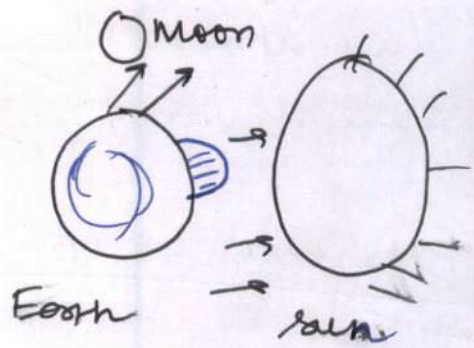
Tides refer to the periodic rise and fall of water in oceans due to gravitational force of Sun, Moon and Rotation of Earth

FACTORS FOR FORMATION



→ Sun and Moon in conjunction position
⇓
Strong Tidal bulge

Spring Tide.



→ Moon and Sun at right angles (Syzygy position)
⇓
Small tide bulge

Neap tide.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(A) Geographic Significance:-

(1) Tidal bore ⇓
due to sudden entry of tidal waves in the estuary of river

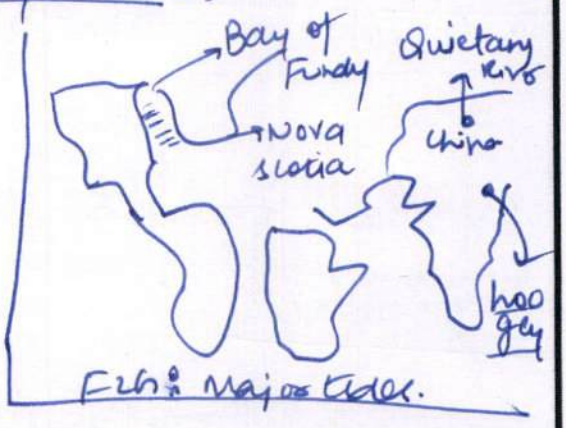
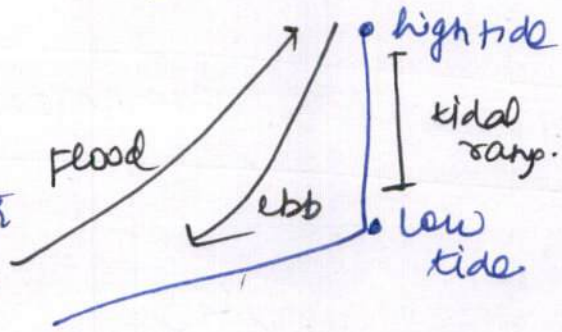


Fig: Major tides.

→ hazardous for Navigation
→ death of organisms

(2) Ebb and Flood
⇓
fluctuating water level of current



(B) Economic Significance

- Fishing Industry ⇓ large amount of fish at continental shelf
- Navigation ⇓ Tuid
- Tidal energy
- desilting of rivers
- Ship ⇓ help ship enter the ports

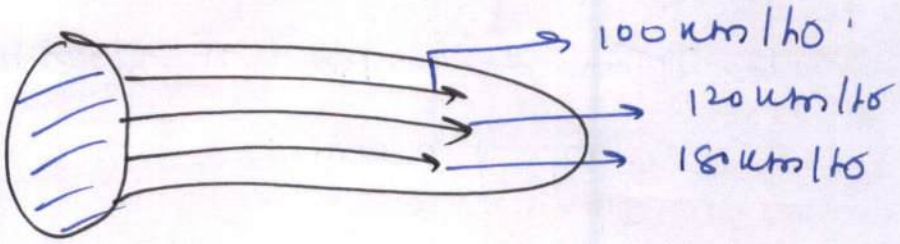
Hence tides are important in many ways.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What are Rossby waves? Discuss the role played by them in shaping the climate of the earth. **(150 words) 10**

रॉस्बी तरंगें क्या हैं? पृथ्वी की जलवायु के निर्धारण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

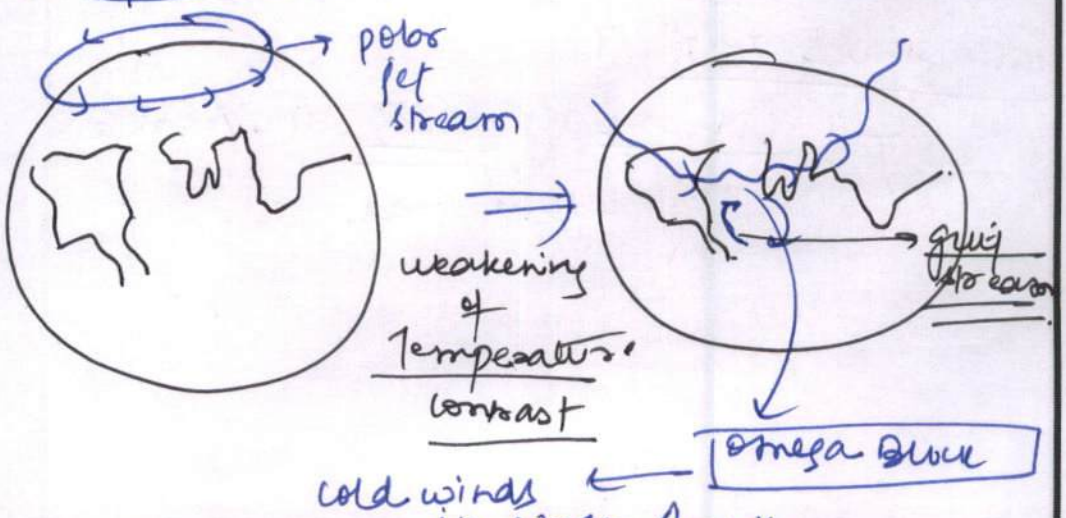
Roosby waves are Meandering jet streams that influence climate of Earth in Many ways.



FZH : Westerlies : Maximum speed in the core.

Role of Rossby Waves

① Polar Vortex and polar Jet stream



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Weakening of polar jet stream
⇓ (compounded by climate change)
Freezing cold in North America, while North Atlantic drift keeps Europe warm.

(2) Oceanic Rossby winds
⇓
alteration of temperature, pressure and salinity of oceans
⇓
impact of Indian Monsoons.

(3) Alteration of Atmospheric circulation
⇓
impact of jet stream and hence temperature off the coast

(1) Economic impacts
↳ closure of ports in America may affect trade.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. One of the reasons for increased global interest in Afghanistan is its endowment with key natural resources. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

अफ़गानिस्तान में बढ़ते वैश्विक रुचि के कारणों में से एक यहां प्रमुख प्राकृतिक संसाधनों की उपलब्धता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Afganistan has recently faced a lot of turmoil on account of withdrawl of America and capture by Taliban

Key Natural resources of Afganistan

1. Rare Earth elements
- Ilmenite, titanium, zirconium → useful for semiconductor and electronic Equipment

2. oil and gas reserves → meet demands for Energy

3. Hydrocarbon reserve

- Uranium → fissile Material used for nuclear Energy.

- Lithium → Batteries and semi-conductors.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, other factors also play a role

↳ (1) Strategic location
⇓
At the helm of Central Asia and Europe.

(2) India's ↳ Look West policy
↳ Connect Central Asia

(3) Boundary with Pakistan

(4) Economically significant and strategic projects

Eg - Jahedan - delaram highway
- International North South Corridor

Hence Afghanistan is important for a variety of reasons apart from rich Economic resources.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The traditional structure of the caste system has witnessed paradoxical changes over the last few decades in India. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में पिछले कुछ दशकों में जाति व्यवस्था की पारंपरिक संरचना में विरोधाभासी परिवर्तन देखे गए हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Caste System refers to the hierachial arrangement of Hindu Society based on birth and enforcing the ideas of purity and pollution.

(A) Changed Nature of Caste System

1) Breaking of old structure and Rise of New groups.

- Westernisation / Modernisation
  - ↳ increasing acceptance of inter caste Marriage
  - ↳ dining in promotes.
  - ↳ globalisation → inter mingling.
- Rise of Dominant Caste post green revolution
  Eg → Yadavas and Kurmis of Bihar.
- Dalit Consciousness
  Eg - Dalit panthers and Dalit leaders call themselves "Ravana"
  An anti hindu term

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Matrimonials and Dalit / OBC Based organisations.

Eg. Dalit Chambers of Trade and Commerce.

However, Caste still maintains itself by

① politicisation of caste and Casterisation of politics ⇒ use of caste based voting
↳ Mandal Commission for reservation.

② Low preference for Inter Caste Marriages
↳ only 4% (per Survey)

③ Issues with Reservation
↳ Creamy layer in SC [Ram Singh Case]
↳ Benefits to OBC Noncreamy layer
[Justice Rohini Commission]

Hence, caste still remains a distinct feature of Indian Society, although with changed dynamics.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Economic empowerment of women is the key to ensure their social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**
महिलाओं का आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण उनके सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण को सुनिश्चित करने की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Women represent almost 50% of India's population. Hence their Empowerment with decisional autonomy remains important.

Economic Empowerment as a Key to Social Empowerment

Economic opportunities ⟹ Increase in Female labour force participation rate

⇓

Increase purchasing power ⟹ enhanced capabilities to make choices ⟹ Social Empowerment

Additionally, it can lead to
1. decrease in dependence on male
2. expenditure on on ones health and Education
3. Better care for reproductive

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

health

(4) self dependence and ability to sustain independently

However, Economic development alone is not sufficient

↳ May increase dual burden of work

↳ Economic Empowerment mostly in soft skills, low collared jobs

↳ Women still may not break 'glass ceiling'

↳ patriarchy at workplace
⇓
Sexual harassment

↳ less promotional avenues → no women directors in reputed companies

Hence there is a need for holistic Empowerment focusing on social, Economic, political issues facing women to harness 'Inclusive Development'!

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. India has the highest number of endangered languages in the world as per the UNESCO. In this context, discuss the factors that have endangered native languages in India and highlight the steps taken to conserve and protect these languages. **(250 words) 15**

यूनेस्को के अनुसार, विश्व में संकटग्रस्त भाषाओं की सर्वाधिक संख्या भारत में हैं। इस संदर्भ में, उन कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत में देशज भाषाओं को संकटग्रस्त बना दिया है और इन भाषाओं के संरक्षण और सुरक्षा हेतु उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

According to an official survey, India has more than 19500 mother tongues being spoken. However, it also has the most no of Endangered languages at 40. (UNESCO)

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

① Lack of political patronage
↳ Linguistic minority may not form a vote bank

② Lack of Dedicated Corpus for funding research in these languages.

③ Colonial Mindset
↳ Focus on 'English' as main

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Medium of instruction in schools

(4) Education in Mother tongue
↳ not given in many schools
↳ focus on exposure of English

(5) lack of [Employment opportunities]
↳ A [Santhali speaking] minority cannot compete against English elite.

(6) lack of [Recognition] and [Incentive]
↳ Booker prizes and Nobel prizes in literature given to English languages

(7) Lack of [Brand Ambassadors] to represent the language

Eg → Premchandra (Hindi)
→ Shashi Tharoor (English).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Constitutional provisions

→ Article 29 and 30 : Right of linguistic minorities to maintain their script, culture and educational institutions

Steps taken

→ Policy

↳ Scheme for promotion and protection of Endangered language

→ Institutions

↳ Sahitya National Academy

↳ Janapath Award

↳ Central Institute of language (Mysore)

Indigeneous languages represent diversity and communication. 2019 as international Year of languages arouses hope.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The policy of 'Subsidiary Alliance' helped in establishing British control over internal affairs of Indian states without incurring any direct imperial liability. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

'सहायक संधि' की नीति ने बिना किसी प्रत्यक्ष साम्राज्यिक दायित्व के भारतीय रियासतों के आंतरिक मामलों पर ब्रिटिश नियंत्रण स्थापित करने में सहायता प्रदान की। चर्चा कीजिए।

Subsidiary Alliance was one of the methods used by Britishers to extent their military and administrative clout in the region without any financial liability.

(A) It helped in Establishing control.

- Posting of a permanent resident (British) in the Court
  ↓
  Spying of all essential Activities and information

- posting of British Contingment in the palace → protection against External and internal invasion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- No Major decisions regarding Foreign policy could be taken without permission from the British

⇓

- Interference in foreign affairs
- Impingment of Sovereignty

- All Expenses related to Army posted had to be borne by the king

⇓

- huge burden to the Exchequer

↓

Evidence of Drain of wealth

- creation of a [Safe frontiers] for British to guard against napoleanic invasion

⇓

Protection of Commercial Interest of British East India Company.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Britishers had promised

- Not to interfere in the internal affairs
- Recognise heir
- protect the sovereignty of kingdoms

However they did the opposite

↳ Financial draining the kingdom and making them dependent on British

⇓

when revenue could not be paid, kingdom was annexed

↳ Used along with 'doctrine of lapse' to overthrow kingdoms of Satara, Jhansi, Nagpur, Sambalpur.

The anger of Indians finally got expressed in the revolution of 1857.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. "Before 1857 the British were effectively working against the traditional grain of Indian society; afterwards they were working with it". Comment. **(250 words) 15**

"1857 से पूर्व अंग्रेज भारतीय समाज के पारंपरिक स्वरूप के विरुद्ध प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य कर रहे थे, लेकिन बाद में उन्होंने इसके साथ कार्य किया।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The revolution of 1857 was a watershed moment in the history of India. It fundamentally changed the way British viewed India and wanted to administer it.

Before 1857

LL British meddled with many social-religious practices of India

① Abolition of Sati by William Bentinck
↓
Not acceptable to upper class

② Age of Consent Act
↳ Lala Bal gangadhar tilak revolted against paternal nature of British.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Widow Remarriage Act

⇒ Was a bolt on the traditional family and Marriage (Anuloma/ pratiloma)

(4) Religious disabilities Act

⇒ adopted son of a different religion could inherit the property of father

(5) Hindus were forced to Cross Sea

⇒ It meant loosing of 'Caste status'

(6) Semblization of Indian tradition

→ Army could not wear turbans and put tilak

→ Cartridges made of cow and pork.

However, after the 'Kranti of 1857' British realised the value of non interference and promulgated the

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Act for good governance of India.

→ put a limit on the Expansionist policies of British

- introduced concept of paramountcy.

And, Hence they changed their strategy towards :

(1) Divide and Rule → British worked with communal elements

- Partition of Bengal
- Muslims deprived of higher post
- supported Sayyed Ahmed Khan and opposed Secularists

(2) Martial and non Martial Race in Army

⇓

Creation of Caste / Community divisions

British were quite successful in alienating Indians until Mahatma Gandhi's Emergence changed the Paradigm.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Enumerating the revolutionary maxims propounded by Sun Yat-sen, discuss the conditions that led to the revival of Chinese nationalism in the early 20th century. **(250 words) 15**

सन यात-सेन द्वारा प्रतिपादित क्रांतिकारी सिद्धांतों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, उन परिस्थितियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण 20वीं शताब्दी की शुरुआत में चीनी राष्ट्रवाद का पुनरुत्थान हुआ।

Sun-yat sen was one of the most revolutionary thinkers of china and he could also be hailed as the founder of Modern day China

Maxims

(1) Focus on Nationalism

→ Rise above the lines of caste, family and kinship

⇓

Sole focus on building a Nationalist Identity

(2) Identification of lost glory of thousands of years

⇓

when china was governed by most able / affluent leaders.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ ③ [Democratic ideals]
⇓
participation of Each person in building the self identity of nation.

Factors for Revival of Chinese Nationalism

① Recognition of [Century of Humiliation]
→ occupation of Manchuria by Japan and defeat by Japan
⇓
Brutal rape / Massacre.

② Learning from the [West]
→ [Education] : Study in Foreign institutions
→ dissemination of [Jones Wise] and its propogation in the west

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Rising above religious lines of Buddhism and christianity and Focus on a Rationalist Society

(4) Importance to Scientific discovery

(5) Decentralised model of Development
↓
villages devided into communes and agricultural revolution preceded Industrial revolution.

(6) policies of Den xio ping
↳ ideals of communism combined with efficiency of capitalism
↳ liberalisation and inflow of capital

The modern economic giant of china is a result of long drawn social, economic and cultural efforts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Based on their geological age, present a brief account of the classification and distribution of coal reserves in India. Also, discuss the ongoing stress in the coal sector in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में कोयला भण्डारों की भूवैज्ञानिक आयु के आधार पर, उनके वर्गीकरण एवं वितरण का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में कोयला क्षेत्र में जारी दबाव पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

India produces almost 69% of its Energy requirement from coal. This tells the importance of coal for India.

Classification of coal

- Gondwana coal
  - → 300 million years ago
  - → good Quality coal (high carbon content) 50-60%
  - → high calorific value
- Carboniferous coal
  - → >300 million old
  - → Best Quality Anthracite Coal (>70% carbon)
- Recent coal
  - → recently formed
  - → poor in carbon content and calorific value
  - Eg- peat

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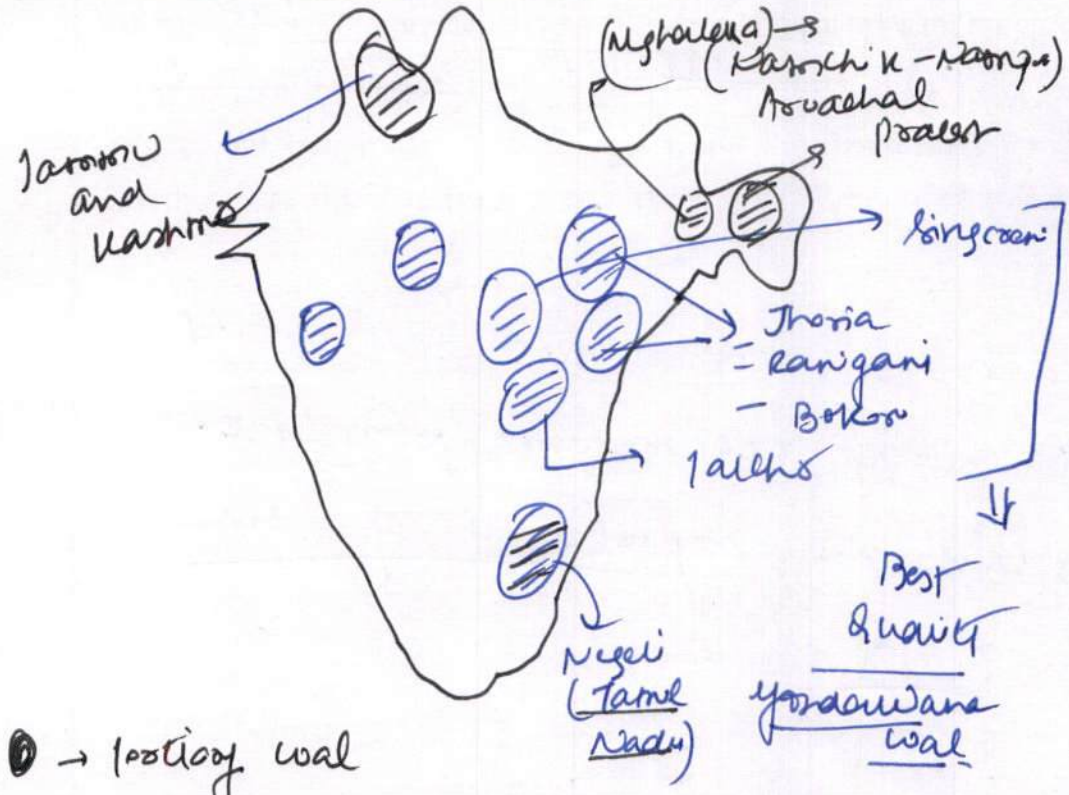

● → lignite coal

● → gondawana coal.

Ongoing Crisis in Coal Sector

⇓

- Acute disruption of coal following 2nd wave of covid | Fear of Blackout

Reasons

① Limited capacity of Coal India

↳ production only 600 Million MT.

↳ 230 MMT of coals imported

② Financial Condition of coal India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Revenues taken back by the government as dividends

↳ huge access of Tycoons and Dikoons to coal India

↳ outdated technology ⇒ unable to locate new reserves.

(3) post pandemic economic recovery

↳ increased demand internationally.

(4) Central-state Relations

↳ inter Ministerial committee on coal allocation has not met

(5) lack of capacity augmentation by private sector after cancellation of allocation of coal Blocks.

Involvement of private sector after recent amendments to Mining rules, could prove a game-changer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. In view of the importance of Blue Economy to New India Vision 2030, delineate the distribution of key ocean minerals that can be help India realise its potential. **(250 words) 15**

न्यू इंडिया विज़न 2030 के लिए ब्लू इकोनॉमी के महत्व को देखते हुए, उन प्रमुख समुद्री खनिजों के वितरण को चित्रित कीजिए जो भारत को अपनी क्षमता को समझने में मदद कर सकते हैं।

Blue Economy refers to the huge Economic potential of oceans in Augmenting the Socio-Economic development of India.

Importance of Blue Economy

- Employment potential
  - ↳ Fishery sector contribute almost 8% to India's GVA.
- Tourism potential
  - ↳ Development of Beaches on the lines of Maldives (Eg- Lakshadweep)
- Energy potential
  - ↳ Meet 450 GW of Renewable Energy target [Paris deal]
  - ↳ Reduce dependency on

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

import of crude oil

Sustainable development

- Natural capital accounting has policy implications for estimating the carrying capacity

Importance

Huge potential

7500 km of coastline

Inclusive Development

Women (fisheries)

Coastal Community ⇒ ship building.

National infrastructure pipeline

Sagarmala (for port led development).

Distribution of Resources

① polymetallic nodules ⇒ India granted exclusive rights in 'Clarion - Clipperton zone' in Indian oceans.

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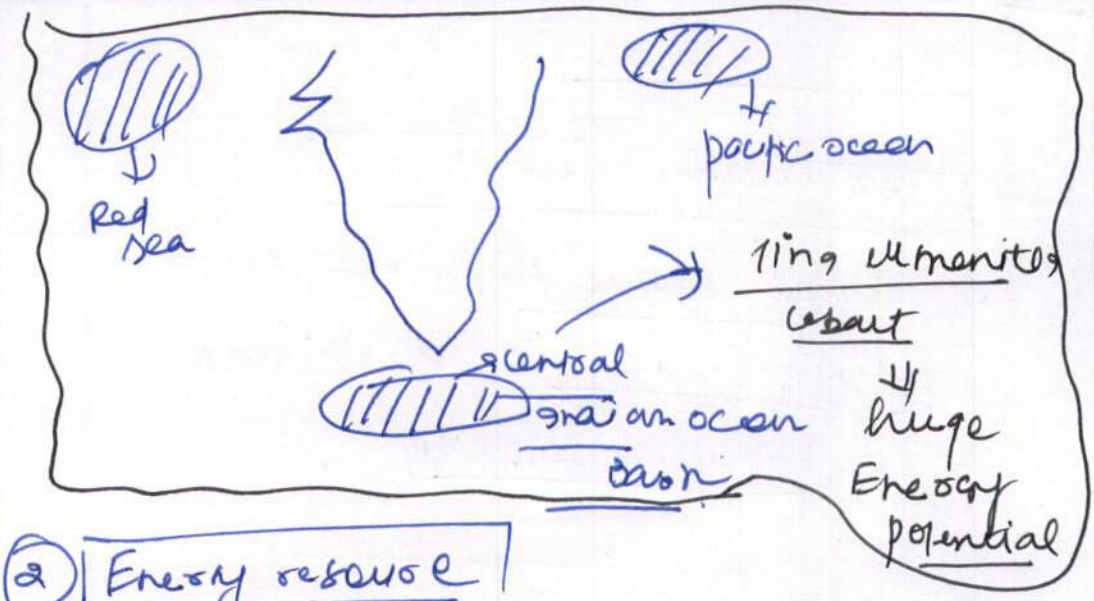


(2) Energy resource
Tidal Energy
ocean Thermal Energy Conversion

(3) Biological Resources
→ fisheries
→ sea foods

(4) Oil and gas reserves → offshore / onshore
in Mumbai, Goa

(5) Securing sea lanes of communication

(6) Development of tourist resort
(NITI Aayog document)

Blue Economy can be a huge Boost to India's aspiration for a Trillion Economy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. What is Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC)? Discuss the reasons for recent decline in the AMOC and its associated impact.

(250 words) 15

अटलांटिक मेरिडियनल ओवरटर्निंग सर्कुलेशन (AMOC) क्या है? AMOC में हालिया अवनति के कारणों और इससे संबंधित प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Atlantic Meriodional Overturning circulation (AMOC) refers to the circulation and redistribution of heat and salinity of oceans. It begins from gulf stream in the North and moves southward towards Indian and pacific oceans.

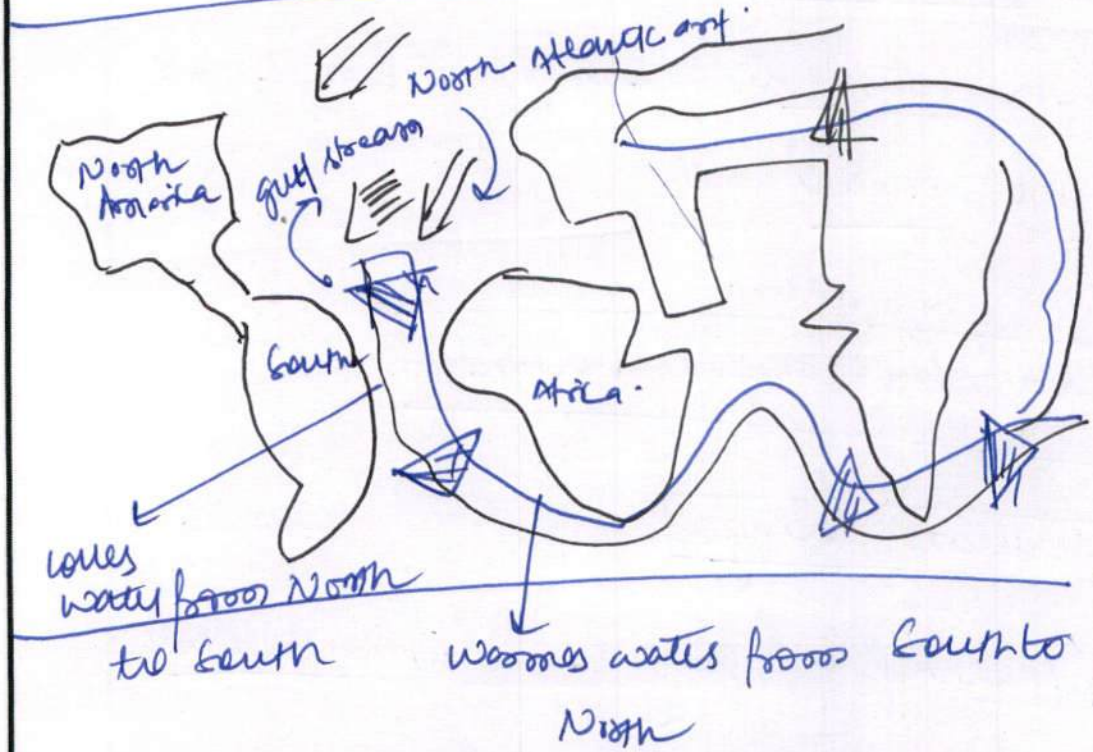
Reasons for recent Decline

(A) Climate change

↳ Melting of glaciers in polar regions
⇓
fresh water influx into oceans
⇓
decreased salinity of oceans

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ decreased salinity
⇓
does not allow water to sink down
⇓
weakening of [thermohyaline circulation]
⇓
[Weakening of AMOC]



[FLG : AMOC and Thermohyaline circulation]

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact

↳ (1) Amplification of climate change due to lack of distribution of heat and salinity

(2) Extreme weather events
⇓
→ Associated with Increased Rainfall in the Indian ocean

(3) Salinity changes
↳ loss of Biodiversity ∵ cannot maintain osmotic

(4) Lack of Inter Mixing of waters
↳ formation of "dead / hypoxic zones" in oceans.

(5) weakening of atmospheric circulation
⇓
impact on Indian Monsoon.

Hence, AMOC needs to be tackled by arresting global warming.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Recent reports and National Family Health Surveys have signalled a monumental shift in Indian demographics. Highlighting this shift, discuss the challenges that it will pose. Also, suggest remedial measures. **(250 words) 15**

हालिया रिपोर्ट्स और राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वेक्षणों ने भारतीय जनसांख्यिकी में एक महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव का संकेत दिया है। इस बदलाव को रेखांकित करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए जो इसके कारण उत्पन्न होंगी। साथ ही, उपचारात्मक उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

India is all set to become the most populous country by 2030 according to the United Nations. Hence, a debate on its demographic shifts has assumed importance.

Highlighting the Shift

(A) National Family Health Survey

↳ decline in Total Fertility Rate to 2 (2.1 → Replacement level).

↳ Increase in Contraceptive use and decrease in Unmet need for Contraception

↳ Increasing burden of Contraception on Female.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Increase in adult sex ratio (1020 female per 1000 male)

↳ 68% children and women anaemic.

Economic Survey
- → Increase old age population to 16%
- ↳ Decrease in child population
- ↳ Demography to peak by 2090
- ↳ Median age 29

Challenges

(A) Old Age population
- ↳ Increased need for geriatric care
- ↳ Feminisation of age
- ↳ Surveillance of non communicable disease

(B) Children
- ↳ Loss of demography and labour force participation after 2050
- ↳ Increased dependency Ratio

(C) Women
- → burden of contraception and Family planning.
- → 2 child policy

(D) Demographic dividend
- only 49% are formally skilled.

(E)
- Inclusion of disabled and Transgender

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Remedial Measures

① **policy level**

↳ A dedicated geriatrics policy

↳ decentralised need of population

Eg - Bihar (TFR → >3) V/S Kerala (1.2)

↳ planning of labour migration

↓

• South states in deficit

② **health level**

↳ geriatrics as a branch in Medical science

↳ National geron plus initiative

↳ male contraception

③ **Skill Level**

↳ vocational training (New Education policy)

- Apprenticeship promotion scheme → Kaushal vikas yojana.

④ **Employment and Industrial Base**

↳ Aatmanirbhar Bharat

India needs a decentralised and Callibrated approach for tackling its Demography shift

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Looking at all poverty from the rural perspective and applying rural solutions to urban conditions will not yield results. Discuss the statement in context of differences between urban and rural poverty in India.

(250 words) 15

सभी प्रकार की निर्धनता को ग्रामीण दृष्टिकोण से देखने और शहरी परिस्थितियों के लिए ग्रामीण समाधानों को लागू करने से परिणाम नहीं निकलेंगे। भारत में शहरी और ग्रामीण निर्धनता के बीच अंतर के संदर्भ में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

poverty can be defined as the absence of Basic amenities of life. It also includes the inability to choose ones social, Economic and cultural preferences according to ones own choice

Rural poverty	Urban poverty
↳ homogeneous Area	↳ heterogeneous Area
↳ Focus on minimal Basic needs	↳ Focus on needs like health, transport
↳ Caste driven mainly	↳ Class driven mainly
↳ Rural slums ↳ less impact of density and population growth	↳ urbanisation and slums pose a new issue

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Rural poverty	Urban poverty
* Mode of sustenance ↳ agriculture ⇓ → Measures focused on disguised/ underemployment	* Mode of sustenance ↳ informal jobs ↳ construction ↳ service ⇓ hence issue of low paying jobs?
* less impact of climate change	* climate change begets new issues urban flood, urban heat island demand for cooling.

Hence, both areas need different approach

(A) Urban Areas

↳ planned urbanisation

- Affordable housing / Rental accomodation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Transit oriented development
  ⇓
  Need for safe & fast public transport

↳ Informalization of workforce
- Need for a comprehensive Social Security Net
- Rise of gig workers → wage poverty
  ⇓
  retrenchment fund needed

↳ Expenditure on health & education in urban Areas
- Ayushman Bharat ⇒ decreased out of pocket Expenditure
- Education
  ⇓
  Delhi government schools ⇒ decrease Expenditure on education

(B) Rural Areas → policy for feminisation of agriculture
↳ prevent distress migration → jobs/MGNREGA at village
↳ Agriculture → PM-KISAN

A differentiated policy for urban and Rural poverty can be a great enabler.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Regional movements are often conservative in orientation, supported by traditional social classes and religious groups and oppose social change imposed by modernity. Critically discuss in the context of India.

(250 words) 15

क्षेत्रीय आंदोलन प्रायः रूढ़िवादी होते हैं, पारंपरिक सामाजिक वर्गों और धार्मिक समूहों द्वारा समर्थित होते हैं और आधुनिकीकरण के कारण आए सामाजिक परिवर्तनों का विरोध करते हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Regional movements refers to the assertion of regional identity by people originally inhabiting a particular region.

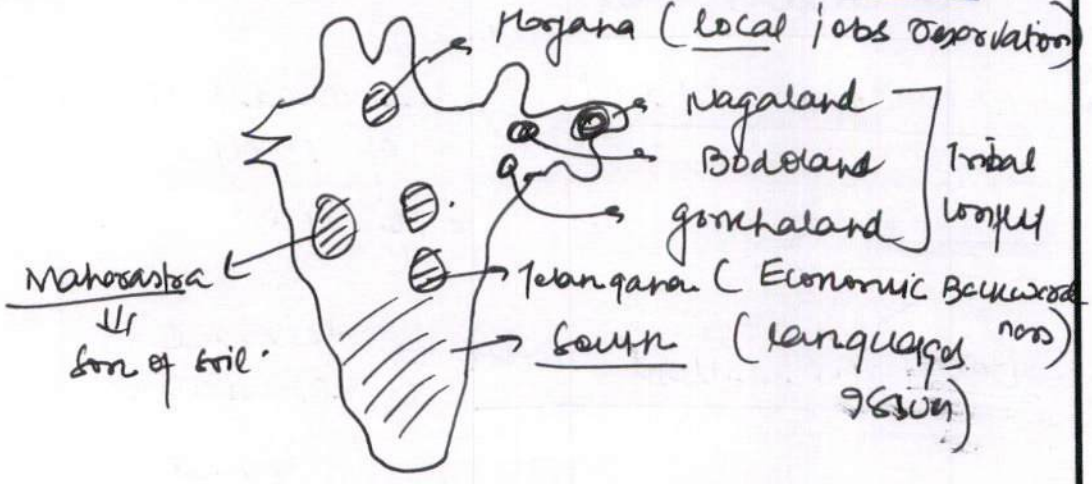


FIG: Regional movements in India.

(A) Conservative in Orientation

↳ use of Emotive Issues (like language) than developmental

↳ Status Quoist & oppose change

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(B) Supported By traditional social classes

↳ Communal disharmony

Eg- Hindu v/s Muslims in Bangladesh.

↳ landlords and agrarian class

Eg- oppose immigration and new ideas.

↳ driven by inter tribal conflicts and hierarchial tendencies

Eg - Regionalism in North East.

(C) oppose social change by modernity

↳ Son of the soil doctrine

- Reservation of jobs for locals in Andhra Pradesh

↳ inclusive development

- Against entanglingly of culture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(d) use of different identity to proove ones point
Eg- Demand for Dravid Nadu.

However, Regional movements are not always anti nation and status quo.

↳ Highlight regional aspirations
Eg- voice to Nagas and Meities in North East.

↳ Focus on regional Development
Eg- Mineral rich region of Jharkhand
- Telangana.

↳ Increase competetion of resources

↳ Highlight Socio-Economic issues

↳ Preservation of ones culture
Eg- Tamil v/s Hindi

Hence only regional movements based on secession, polorisation are not good for Democracy, not all.!

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1863)

Name of Candidate	Anshu Priya		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	500582
Center	ORN [offline]	Date	29/12/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Parliamentary oversight of administration is not an end in itself rather it acts as a means to strengthen the efficient functioning of the administration. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

प्रशासन की संसदीय निगरानी अपने आप में एक अंत नहीं है बल्कि यह प्रशासन के कुशल कामकाज को मजबूत करने के एक साधन के रूप में कार्य करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

The parliamentary system of government is based on the principle Executive responsibility to the lok sabha [Article 75]

Role of parliamentary Oversight

↳ Discussion and debate :

Eg- Departmental standing committees

- Presentation of annual budget
- Examination of Bills.

↳ Ensure [Financial Accountability] of Executive to legislature

Eg. Public Account, Estimates committee
↓
considers CAG report on Appropriation

↳ Instruments of Accountability

Eg- Question hour, zero hour & half hour discussion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ vigilance over [Regulators]

Eg - RBI governor could be called for missing target on Monetary policy

↳ Rise above party lines and invite diverse view points

Eg - Joint parliamentary committee.

However it is not an end in itself as

↳ lok Sabha is often governed by the view of party in power

↳ Rajya Sabha has limited role in ensuring Financial accountability

↳ Role of Speaker → 10th schedule
→ passing Bills as Money Bills
→ Voice votes

↳ declining role of committees → only 10% of Bills sent in 17th Loksabha

There is a need to supplement parliamentary oversight by citizen and civil society participation in order to ensure Social Accountability

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution has weakened the democratic credentials of India's representative democracy. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची ने भारत के प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र की लोकतांत्रिक साख को कमजोर कर दिया है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

The 52nd Constitutional amendment Act introduced 10th schedule in Constitution, popularly known as anti defection law.

10th schedule weakening the Democracy

→ people express themselves through Members in legislature

loyality towards party, oathes than people
⇓
weakens representative Democracy.

whip of party overpowers the welfare of people

- Members cannot vote beyond party lines, due to system of whip

→ fear of voluntary giving up Membership
⇓
forced to support populist policy

→ Biased role of speaker
• Members cannot take opposite stand.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

However, 10th schedule is important as

1) People not only vote for members but also for party. Hence, the will of party is also the will of people

2) party itself is representative of ideological and economic sentiments

3) stability of government is necessary for fulfilling democratic mandate given by people

4) Supreme Court in 'Kihoto Hollohan' case also espoused such views.

Way Forward
- allow flip only in very important matters (eg - No confidence) [Joswani Committee]
- president should decide cases under 10th schedule [Election Commission]

10th schedule needs reforms to establish a balance between stability and people's representation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Article 246 of the Indian Constitution is considered as the cornerstone of Centre-state legislative relations. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 246 को केंद्र-राज्य विधायी संबंधों की आधारशिला माना जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Article 246 provides for 3 fold division of legislative powers between the Central and state government

- Central list → only centre can make a law
- State list
- Concurrent list → only state can make a law
- Both centre and state can make a law.

It is cornerstone of legislative Relations as

↳ Defines the legislative power according to the ethos, reach and Socio-Economic conditions Eg → health in state list
→ International treaty in centre list

↳ promotes dynamism [residuary powers]

↳ prevents clash and promotes cohesive policy making

↳ gives more propelus to centre to enact laws on matters of National Security

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→ Constitutional Bias

- Article 252 :- laws on Residuary powers by Centre
- Article 256 :- centre Law to prevail over State in case of Concurrent List

Issues → Outdated Entries

Eg - Borders, princely state

→ Absence of New Entries

Eg - Artificial Intelligence, Disaster Management

→ leads to Centre - State Conflict

Eg - water is state subject but inter state water disputes in Union List.

→ Shrinks Federalism

Eg - NIA Act challenged under 131

→ Anandpur sahib resolution and Sarkaria Commission → proper division Required

As suggested by Vidhi Centre, matters concerning regional development should be in state list and national issues in centre.

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4. Although the provision of issuing ordinances amounts to the usurpation of legislative power by the Executive, both Centre and states in India have taken unrestrained course to it. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

हालांकि अध्यादेश जारी करने का प्रावधान कार्यपालिका द्वारा विधायी शक्ति के अधिग्रहण के समान है, फिर भी भारत में केंद्र और राज्यों दोनों ने इसे अनियंत्रित रीति से प्रयुक्त किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 123 of Indian Constitution provides for ordinance making power of president.

How it is usurpation of legislative power →

(1) It is used to avoid legislative scrutiny

Eg - Farmers bill passed through ordinance.

(2) violates [article 75] and principle of parliamentary democracy

- Executive is responsible to legislature

(3) Lack of debate through committees leads to hasty legislations

Eg - Land acquisition Act.

(4) Repromulgated again and again

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→ violative of Supreme Court judgement in Krishan Kumar v/s State of Bihar

(5) Cooper case → President's satisfaction is subject to judicial review

(6) D.C Wadhwa case → ordinance route should not evade parliament scrutiny.

Misused by Centre and State

→ Almost 10 ordinances are passed each year.

→ Bihar passed ordinances to gain control of schools in 1990s

→ prone to pass populist legislations.

Ordinance provides a route to enable law making when both houses of Parliament are not in session, making it an effective way of governance.

However, its use should be sparse and not so frequent

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. There has been a manifold increase in the number of ministries in the central government since independence. Do you agree with the view there is a need to phase out many ministries and amalgamate others in this context? **(150 words) 10**

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से केंद्र सरकार में मंत्रालयों की संख्या में कई गुना वृद्धि हुई है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि इस संदर्भ में कई मंत्रालयों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से समाप्त करने और अन्य को समामेलित करने की आवश्यकता है?

The 2nd Administrative reform Commission (ARC) discussed the issue of proliferation of Ministries leading to fragmentation of Accountability.

Need to phase out Ministries

↳ governance is dynamic and needs review

↳ leads to reverse delegation from bottom to top (2nd ARC)

↳ Focus on output rather than outcome

↳ illogical Fragmentation of Manpower

↳ Burden on Financial Exchequer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need to Amalgamate Ministries

↳ Many related Ministries are [seperate]

Eg [Energy] → Ministry of Coal
→ Ministry of petroleum and Natural gas
→ Ministry of New and renewable energy

↳ affects [ease of doing Business] due to fragmented regulation.

Eg - Min of Road, Railways, civil aviation
⇓
all responsible for [logistics]

↳ policy Uncertainity and [Conflicts]

Eg - Land clearance [Ministry of Tribal affairs v/s Ministry of Road Transport]

As advised by ARC, related ministries should be placed under [one minister] with several departments.

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6. Evaluate the success of Digital India in fulfilling its vision of transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.
(150 words) 10

भारत को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त समाज और ज्ञान आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलने के अपने दृष्टिकोण को पूरा करने में डिजिटल इंडिया की सफलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Digital India was launched as E-Kranti Mission to propel the wings of technology and make governance SMART.

(A) Transformation into a digitally Empowered Society

↳ Increased Internet penetration
Eg. 500 Million Internet users.

↳ lead to Financial Inclusion
Eg. 60% people have a Bank account through Jan Dhan yojana
- Coupled with 'National Financial Inclusion strategy'

↳ evolution of JAM → Jan-Dhan, Aadhar, Mobile } Trinity

• More than 98% people have aadhar.

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↳ [E-governance]

G to G
Eg- CPGRAMS
- Pragati

G to B
→ E-Business
→ E-NAM
→ MCA 21

G to C
→ M-Kisan
→ Direct Benefit Transfer
→ Bhoomi portal

(B) Knowledge Economy

↳ Fintech Revolution : India 3rd largest Fintech Market [World Economic Forum]

↳ usage of [Big Data] collected through digitisation

↳ 'open source digital data' → lead to innovation

↳ Financial products
>100% increment in digital transactions
[RBI, Digital Index]

issues
→ [digital divide] ← Rural → 14% have Internet
female → 20% "
→ [Rural inclusion]
↳ Bharat Net incomplete
→ [Data privacy] and [cybersecurity]

Timely completion of [Bharat Net], competitive to [PM Wani] and data protection law is needed.

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7. Examine the issues related to poverty measurement in India. Suggest measures to improve upon the existing methodologies. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निर्धनता के मापन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। मौजूदा पद्धतियों में सुधार के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

poverty Measurement has been a complex issue in India right from Lakdawal, Alagh, Tendulkar to Rangrajan committee.

Issues

① outdated poverty line

↳ usage of Tendulkar committee report with head count ratio of 30%

↳ Not reviewed since 2011.

② Static in outlook

↳ Impact of disruptions like covid are not accounted for

③ Multidimensional Nature of poverty

↳ Service Expenditure, health, housing not accounted for

④ Doesnot account for Poverty due to

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

frictional & structural unemployment

(5) Incidence v/s Intensity of poverty not differentiated

(6) Poverty level varies across states due to differences in purchasing power

→ align with World Bank standards of 3.20 USD/day

→ Follow multidimensional poverty index of Niti Aayog

Measures
→ use of Socio-economic Caste Census for various programs
→ Committee under Niti Aayog to gauge Exact no of poors.

India cannot fulfil the provision of 'Inclusive Development' with counting the number of poor and incidence.

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8. As one of the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, discuss the rationale behind internationalisation of higher education in India and its associated challenges. **(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (NEP), 2020 की सिफारिशों में से एक के रूप में, भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए दिए गए तर्क और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

National Education policy (NEP) calls for internationalisation of higher Education in order to create "global citizens" conversant in all global affairs.

Rationale

↳ Increase in Gross Enrollment Ratio
- 50% by 2035 (NEP, 2020)
- Need for more institutes

↳ Highest Number of higher Education institutes
↳ cater to foreign students

↳ Soft power potential
Eg - USA attracts huge talent

↳ Prevents Brain Drain
Eg - students top in 10th / 12th but leave for USA.

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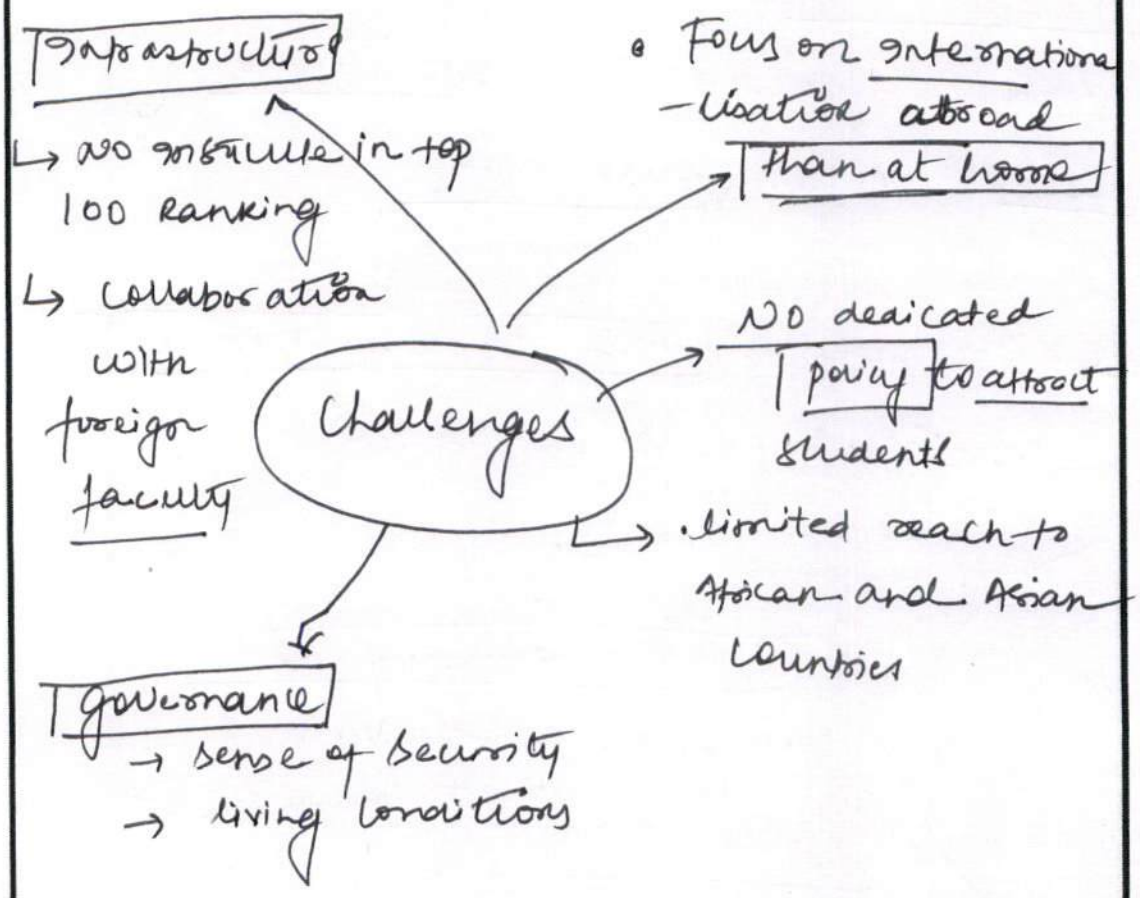
→ creation of [Knowledge Economy] and [Innovation Based Education]

Eg- Silicon Valley and Massachusetts



The recent initiative of 'Study in India', GIAN and Institutes of Eminence are relevant steps

Allowing NIRF top rankers to establish dedicated cell should be followed (NITI Aayog).

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9. Stating the significance of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), examine whether they have been as beneficial as expected for India. **(150 words) 10**

मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों (FTAs) के महत्व को वर्णित करते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या वे भारत के लिए अपेक्षा के अनुसार लाभदायक रहे हैं।

Free Trade agreements (FTAs) refer to trading concessions between two or more countries in order to reduce barriers to Trade and enhance Ease of Trading

Significance

→ Export promotion
- India's domestic Market is not big to absorb all surplus

Enhances competition and innovation

Easy Negotiations as compared to multilateral forums like world trade agreement

FTA's are stepping stones to comprehensive partnership agreement.

→ As a soft power instrument
Eg - India - Asean
India - SAFTA

→ support of crucial elements

→ Exploration of New Markets

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India's Experience

Benefits → India's exports have increased in South Asian nations

Eg - Bangladesh is largest trading partner in South Asia

→ India has gained to the tune of 2% (Economic Survey, 2021)

→ India - Asean FTA → counteract China

Loopholes → Export to FTA and Non-FTA increased by same amount

→ FTA partners benefited as much as India.

→ Non trade barriers still remain

→ Low utilisation of FTA

→ Spaghetti bowl effect → Multiple FTA with same countries

As suggested by Economic Survey 2021, FTAs should be seen through lenses of Market diversification than only trade point

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Though multilateral development banks (MDBs) are crucial for holistic development of developing nations like India, there are certain legitimate concerns about their functioning. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि बहुपक्षीय विकास बैंक (MDBs) भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के समग्र विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं, तथापि उनके कामकाज के बारे में कुछ वैध चिंताएं भी हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) like International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank (WB) have played an important role in economic reconstruction.

Crucial for Development of Developing Nations ⇒

(1) Tide through Economic crisis

Eg - 1991 Balance of payment crisis
↳ India bailed out by IMF

(2) Overcome Uncertainities

Eg. IMF's SDR Quota used during covid crisis

(3) Inclusive Development

Eg - World Bank in Neeranchal project

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ World Bank in STARS project of National Education policy

(4) Fulfil global commitments

↳ India is largest recipient of loans for energy project by Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Issues

- Conditionalities
  Eg - IMF forces to ↑ taxes and reduce public spending
- Neocapitalism → Focus is to reduce role of public sector and enhance private companies
- Undemocratic → USA has a veto in IMF SDR Quota
- Used for Strategic rivalry Eg - Asian Development Bank led by China

Democratisation of MDB through process reform is needed. India should lead the way".

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11. Despite the legal framework to resolve inter-state river water disputes, why do they continue to exist? Also, discuss measures that can be taken to resolve such disputes in an expeditious and agreeable manner.

(250 words) 15

अंतर्राज्यीय नदी जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए कानूनी ढांचे के विद्यमान होने के बावजूद, वे अभी भी जारी क्यों हैं? साथ ही, ऐसे विवादों को शीघ्र और सहमतिपूर्ण रीति से हल करने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 262 provides for parliament by law to provide for adjudication of interstate rives water disputes

other legal frameworks are also present.

(1) Article 262 → parliament can exclude the jurisdiction of supreme court

- Empowers central government to form river tribunals
- enactment of interstate water disputes Act

(2) Article 246

↳ water is a state subject

↳ interstate water dispute is in central list

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However, such disputes continue to exist as :-

① Delayed resolution of disputes → decisions by Tribunals keep on pending for years

② lack of political will
↳ Ordock of Tribunals are not implemented.

③ Special leave petition [Article 143]
↳ Decisions of Tribunals are appealed to Supreme Court

④ States reorganisation
↳ Andhra pradesh has dispute over Ram Sadhoa & Telangana

⑤ Colonial Era Rules
↳ illogical division of few states without due regard to geography

⑥ Changing cropping pattern

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(1) Benefit accrued to upper riparian states
↳ Eg - Karnataka stops flow of Cauvery when needed.

Measures
→ Amicable resolution of disputes without approaching Tribunal
Eg → the recent amendment provides for such dispute settlement
→ Data on national level to monitor drainage and water requirement
→ Move water to Concurrent list [Mihir Khan]
→ Time bound resolution of disputes with a body to monitor the outcomes

Inter state water disputes drain significant Social and Economic Capital. Their prompt redressal is important.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. While use of technology is a welcome step towards improving the efficiency of the judicial system, it must be understood that technology itself comes with a set of challenges that make justice even more inaccessible. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हालांकि न्यायिक प्रणाली की दक्षता में सुधार की दिशा में प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है, लेकिन यह भी समझा जाना चाहिए कि प्रौद्योगिकी स्वयं चुनौतियों के एक समूह को साथ लाती है जो न्याय को और भी अधिक दुर्गम बनाती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent lockdown due to Covid-19 pandemic has brought the debate regarding online justice delivery to fore front.

Uses of Technology
- → Reduce pendency of cases
  - → Almost a crore cases pending
  - → Reduce case | judges leading to increased efficiency
- ↳ Ease of doing Business
  - → India fares low in Contract Enforcement
- ↳ Article 39 A : Free legal aid to the poor.

However, it has own challenges

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(A) At people's level

↳ Digital divide → 42% Rural population has access to Internet

↳ Digitisation of services would mainly impact poor leading to inaccessibility of justice

↳ Cybersecurity and privacy

- Confidential nature of information ⇓ could prevent people approaching courts.

(B) At Judges level

↳ Judges are not trained adequately to deal cases online

↳ Real feeling of courtroom proceedings would miss ⇒ decisions involving judicial innovation, common sense

(C) Infrastructure

↳ Digitisation of services

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in courts is still at Nascent stage
↳ lead to Network issues and Errors.

(d) Inclusive Justice

poor people could be Excluded due to inaccessible technology

way Forward

↳ Classify cases fit for on-line hearing
Eg - contract cases, Income tax cases
↳ Cases involving Substantial Question of Law and privacy should remain offline
↳ timely completion of E-courts Mission Mode project
↳ use NALSA and Lok adalats for digital Training at grassroot level

online justice delivery, if implemented with safeguards can enhance 'ease of getting justice'

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The current urban planning capacities in India are extremely skeletal and need systemic reforms and a change in mindset. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**
भारत में शहरी नियोजन की वर्तमान क्षमताएं अत्यंत सीमित हैं तथा प्रणालीगत सुधारों और मानसिकता में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Almost 50% of Indian population is expected to live in cities by 2030. Hence a need for urban planning is important.

However, it remains skeletal as

↳ lack of urban planners and architects

- urban planning is not treated as a rewarding career option

↳ Not institutionalised

- establishment of city has been driven by pressure of population and not by the need of people.

↳ lack of synergy between various

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

departments

Eg - Roads, Municipalities, Sewage treatment all work in silos

↳ Artificial division of urban services

Eg - Floods is under Central water commission but urban floods under Ministry of urban Development

Hence, we need to

(A) Bring Systemic reforms

↳ Establishment of a New city must be preceeded by land use planning

Eg - Chandigarh : Sectoral plan

↳ proper space for houses, green spaces, Transport beforehand.

↳ Development of Suburbs with

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Transit oriented development to prevent ghettoisation of urban areas.

(B) Change in Mindset

↳ Cities to be treated as "inclusive space" of living with adequate concerns to environment.

↳ Political will and empowerment of Municipalities → Maintainence of parks
↳ research in urban planning.

↳ Rural v/s urban prejudice
. Rural areas get more fund, hence there is reluctance to designate areas as urban

We are proud of "Indus Valley civilization" with its adequate design and urban planning. Need is to emulate it today.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Reservation for women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has not translated into corresponding increase in women's representation in India's state legislatures. Bringing out the reasons for the same, discuss how under-representation of women in the state legislatures can be corrected.

(250 words) 15

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) में महिलाओं के लिए प्रदत्त आरक्षण उसी अनुपात में भारत की राज्य विधान-मंडलों में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व में वृद्धि में परिवर्तित नहीं हुआ है। इसके कारणों को वर्णित करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि राज्य विधान-मंडलों में महिलाओं के कम प्रतिनिधित्व में कैसे सुधार किया जा सकता है।

The 73rd Constitutional amendment Act provided for reservation of women in panchyati Raj Institutions. (PRI)

Reasons for low participation in state legislatures

① Real participation at PRI is lacking due to phenomenon of 'panchyat pati'

② patriarchal Nature of Society

↳ Men take decisions in the name of female

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(3) Increasing criminalisation of politics act as a deterrent for women

Eg - More than 90 MLA of Bihar had serious criminal cases

(4) Issue of Money and Muscle Power in legislatures

Women lack material resources to match

Eg 09,000 crore spent in 17th Lok Sabha (ADR report)

(5) Differences in political and social milieu of state and panchyat

↳ females have more familiarity with local level issues and gain support.

(6) Reservation of women in legislatures Bill is still pending

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures Needed

→ Constitutional

→ Introduction of reservation Bill in legislatures

↳ strict action against 'panchayat pati' under 73rd CAA

→ Institutional

- Fair opportunity to all by removing influence of money and muscle power

↳ Invite Women Members to committees at state level.

↳ Education and Awareness

- Involvement of Civil Society like forum for oppression against women, Association for democratic Republic

Participation of women can lead to better redressal of local issues and generate social capital at ground.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. For effective public service delivery, there is need to shift from traditional accountability mechanisms to social accountability mechanisms. In this context, discuss the pre-conditions for the success of social accountability efforts and challenges associated with them. **(250 words) 15**

प्रभावी सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण के लिए, पारंपरिक जवाबदेही तंत्र से सामाजिक जवाबदेही तंत्र में स्थानांतरित करने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व के प्रयासों की सफलता के लिए पूर्व-शर्तों और उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Traditional [Accountability] Mechanisms as described by ARC includes [horizontal] and [vertical] Mechanisms of Accountability

[Horizontal]
→ civil society
→ Social Audit
→ citizen participation

[Vertical]
→ department supervision
→ CAG, CBI, CVC

Traditional [Accountability] suffers from
↳ Toothless Enforcement Mechanisms
↳ Conflict of Interest
↳ Judicial delays.

Hence, a call for [Social Accountability] which would require :-

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① Institutionalisation of process

- participation from each Ministry and organ would be required.

② Awareness generation

- citizen participation through Mechanisms like Social Audit

③ Grievance redressal

- Through Citizen charter and Sevottam Model

④ Standard operating procedure to prevent misuse

- Due regard to Bonafide Mistakes

⑤ participation by civil society

- PUCL/ADR can Mobilise citizens.

Challenges →

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- lack of active participation by citizens
  - ↳ preferences based on Caste, class and locational lines.
- lack of political will
  - ↳ Tendancy to evade an additional layer of Accountability
- Unclear Meaning and agenda
  - ↳ what constitutes Social Accountability?
  - ↳ Sanctions and incentives remain clear
- Prone to misuse
  - ↳ could lead to policy paralysis and risk aversion.

Social Accountability needs proper mobilisation complemented by citizen charters, participatory Budgeting, social audit and citizen report cards.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) remains one of the most ambitious programmes for public welfare and rural development, but its objectives cannot be achieved without strong and capable Panchayati Raj Institutions. Elucidate.

(250 words) 15

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) अभी भी लोक कल्याण और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए सबसे महत्वाकांक्षी कार्यक्रमों में से एक है, लेकिन इसके उद्देश्यों को मजबूत और सक्षम पंचायती राज संस्थानों के बिना हासिल नहीं किया जा सकता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

MGNREGA, is a Rights based approach to tackling unemployment, which guarantees every adult member of a Rural household 100 days of unskilled manual labour.

Role of Gram panchyat

- Assist in preparation of 'muster rolls'
- Awareness regarding the scheme
- Ensure adequate pay received in due time and delay / unemployment alliance if any.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ supervision of work and Ensure adequate material to wage Ratio

↳ Conduct 'Social Audit' and assist in Feedback delivery

↳ Hold meetings with adult Members of gram Sabha

↳ To present the 'Exact demand' as in case of corona virus Lockdown

↳ Identify and Suggest Convergence of schemes at grass root level

Eg - usage of MGNREGA labours for Pond Construction under Jal Jeevan Mission

↳ Act as a watchdog and oversight Mechanism to ensure Accountability

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of Block level panchyats

↳ Act as guide to panchyats at gram Sabha level

↳ provide Managerial + technical assistance

Role of District Panchyat

↳ Aggregation of plans at Block level

↳ Monitor Outcomes

↳ Assist in Social Auditing.

Hence, PRI's remain pivotal for implementation of MGNREGA.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Despite legal safeguards and international conventions, the State has failed to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities in general and those with psychosocial disabilities in particular. Discuss in the context of India.

(250 words) 15

कानूनी सुरक्षोपायों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अभिसमयों के बावजूद, राज्य सामान्य रूप से दिव्यांगजनों और विशेष रूप से मनोसामाजिक दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकारों को बनाए रखने में विफल रहा है। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

Person with disabilities comprise almost 2% of India's population. There are several safeguards to uphold their rights.

Legal safeguard

↳ prevention of disabilities Act

↳ Article 46
↳ provide assistance to weaker sections

↳ National plan for Doing Demand reduction.

International safeguard

↳ International Convenant on Rights of person with disability

↳ Right to dignified life is a human Right.

Nowadays issues Remain

(A) Disabilities in general

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Social
  - ↳ lack of data and documentation
  - ↳ lack of social security
  - ↳ attitudinal → viewed as an asset
  - ↳ health → Beds, diagnostic instruments not inclusive
  - ↳ Education
    - ↳ Blind and disabled schools create discrimination
- Economic
  - ↳ Employment and skilling is lacking.
  - ↳ skill development in scope
- Infrastructure
  - ↳ lack of disabled friendly infrastructure in schools, colleges
- political
  - ↳ Reservation not implemented in letter and spirit
  - ↳ Neglected as they are not vote Banks

(B) Psychological Disabilities

↳ Health → Mental health as a stigma

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Lack of Trained psychiatrists and psychologists
- Drug abuse → consumer and peddler treated on same page
  - → Retribution over Rehabilitation

Reservation increased to 4% and list of disabilities increased to include Autism

Steps taken → 'Sugamya pustakalaya' and 'Accessible Indian campaign'

- → disabled as diving jam
- → paralympics (L.Y Guseen)
- → Inclusive India campaign

Way Forward :-

- → Disabled need handholding and Skilling.
- → Adequate data collection
- → psychological disability → treat drug addict as a patient

The recent induction of Pranjal patil as 1st visually challenged I.A.S officer speaks volumes of their success.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. To what extent has the PM Awas Yojana (Gramin) been successful in solving the problem of rural housing in India? Discuss with adequate arguments. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ग्रामीण आवास की समस्या को सुलझाने में प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) किस सीमा तक सफल रही है? पर्याप्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

PM Awas yojana gramin (PMAY-G) was launched to provide housing for all till 2022, Roti, Kapda and Makan being the basic necessities of citizens.

Success of PMAY-G

- 1 crore houses were sanctioned
  ⇓
  → 92% have been achieved

- Use of Technology
  → GPS tagged images of houses are uploaded on portal

- Awas Soft
  ↳ An ICT enabled tool to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measure the outcomes

→ Complaint registration portal has been created.

- promotes Social Justice
  - ↳ Division into low, middle income group
- Complements RURBAN MISSION
  - ↳ helpful in preventing distress migration to cities
  - ↳ Basic amenities in rural areas.
- Act as a Social security net

Issues

① Release of Funds : states like west Bengal have not released their share of Funds

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) [Impact of Covid]

↳ Disruption of construction work

(3) [Identification] of Beneficiaries

↳ Corruption at [gram Sabha level]

(4) [Quality of Houses]

↳ to resist Earthquake, cyclones

(5) [Skewed Distribution]

↳ Areas in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh are still untouched

way forward
- Identification : use of Socio-Economic Caste Census.
- ↳ proper release of Funds through Direct Benefit Transfer
- ↳ Social Audit of scheme on ground.

PMAY-G can transform the rural landscape if implemented properly

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Despite the potential of India's Neighbourhood First policy, there have been several impediments to regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत की नेबरहुड फर्स्ट नीति में क्षमता होने के बावजूद, दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग के लिए कई बाधाएं विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's Neighbourhood first policy is based on ideals of shared cooperation and non-reciprocity to usher a new era in regional cooperation.

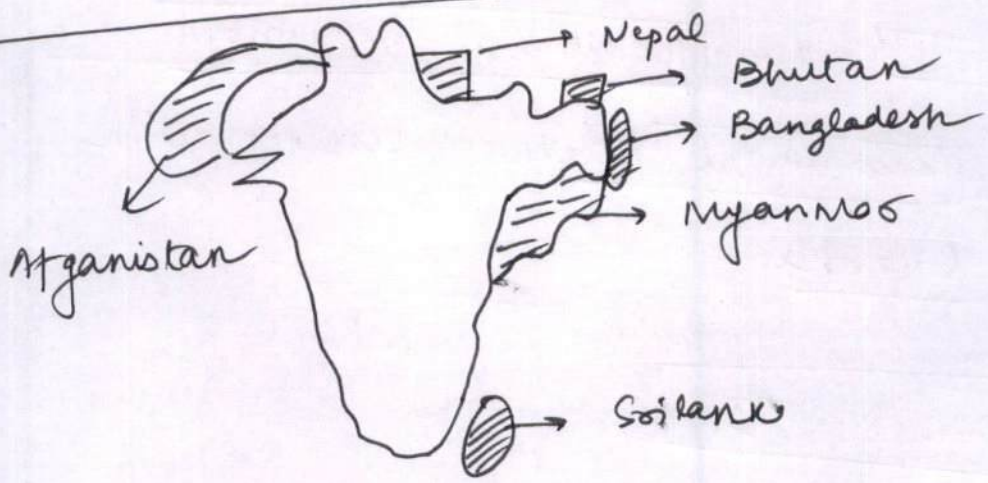


FIG: India's Immediate Neighbourhood

potential of the policy

- Regional cooperation and connectivity

Eg- Rho-Tiddim and Kaladan (Myanmar)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ BBIN corridor [India – Nepal – Bhutan]

- Energy Security

Eg - Roopur project (Bangladesh)
→ pancheswar Dam (Nepal)

- Regional hegemony to Counter China

Eg - Hambantota in Srilanka v/s Trincomalee (By India)

- Cultural and Traditional diplomacy

Eg - Kushinagar Buddhist visit with Srilanka

Impediments

① Rise of China : Belt and Road initiative

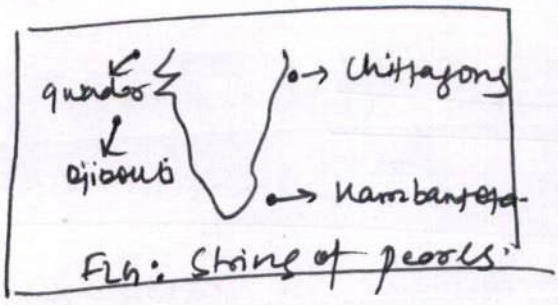


Fig: String of pearls

↳ captured Hambantota in Srilanka

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Lhasa - Tibet Rail project in Nepal.

(2) Threat of [Authoritarianism]

Eg. Coup in Myanmar

(3) Delay in [Infrastructure projects]

Eg - Motihari - Amlekhganj pipeline In Nepal.

(4) Role of [States]

Eg - West Bengal blocking Teesta river project

(5) Decline of [SAARC]

(6) economic underutilisation of 'South Asian Free Trade agreement' (SAFTA)

(South Asia is least interconnected → WB)

(7) [pakistan Factor] → decline of direct access to Afganistan

way Forward
- → Revival of [SAARC] and utilisation of SAFTA
- → Avoidance of 'Big Brother' attitude
- → Connection of projects, credit swaps and grants.

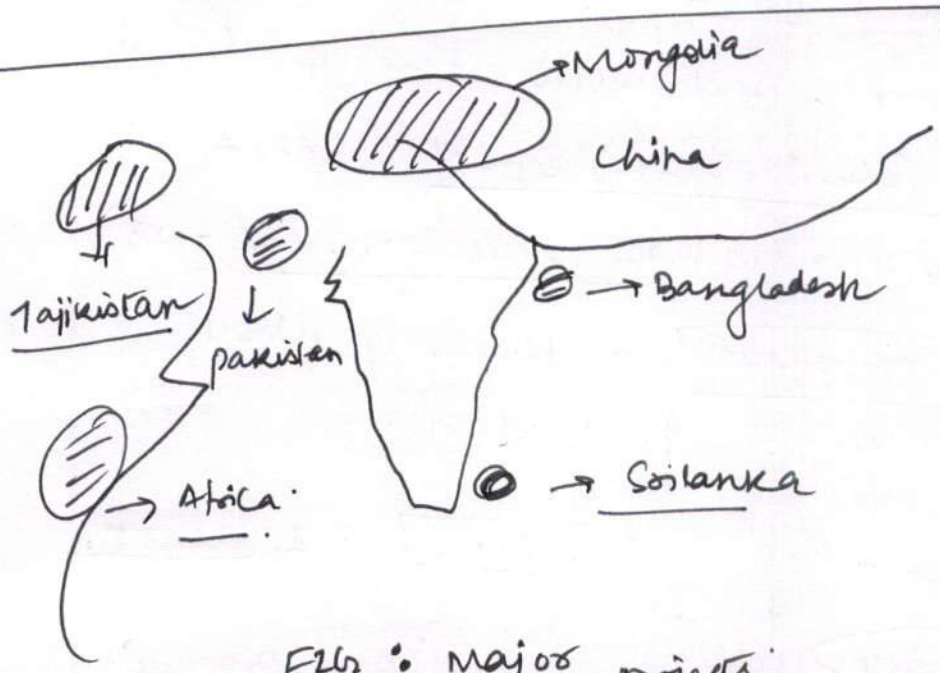
India's neighbourhood is its path to Global cooperation and stature.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. It is argued that China's Belt and Road Initiative has resulted in unsustainable debt-for-infrastructure deals in several countries across continents and it is a part of debt trap diplomacy. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि चीन का बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव महाद्वीपों के कई देशों में गैर-संधारणीय अवसंरचना के लिए-ऋण आधारित सौदों में परिणत हुआ है और यह ऋण जाल कूटनीति का एक हिस्सा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Under the grand vision of current chinese president, China has evolved Belt and Road initiative (BRI) for revival of its Maritime and territorial Silk Route.



FIGs : Major projects

It has Resulted in unsustainable debt as

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

① out side Multilateral development Banks like WB, IMF

② comes with [conditionalities]

Eg - Member countries cannot approach international dispute settlement mechanisms

③ [Military bases] in the name of infrastructure

Eg - Gwadar port located in water scarce areas

④ 'Confidential clauses' in agreements

↳ Member nations cannot disclose terms of agreement to others

⑤ Free hand to [chinese owned enterprise]

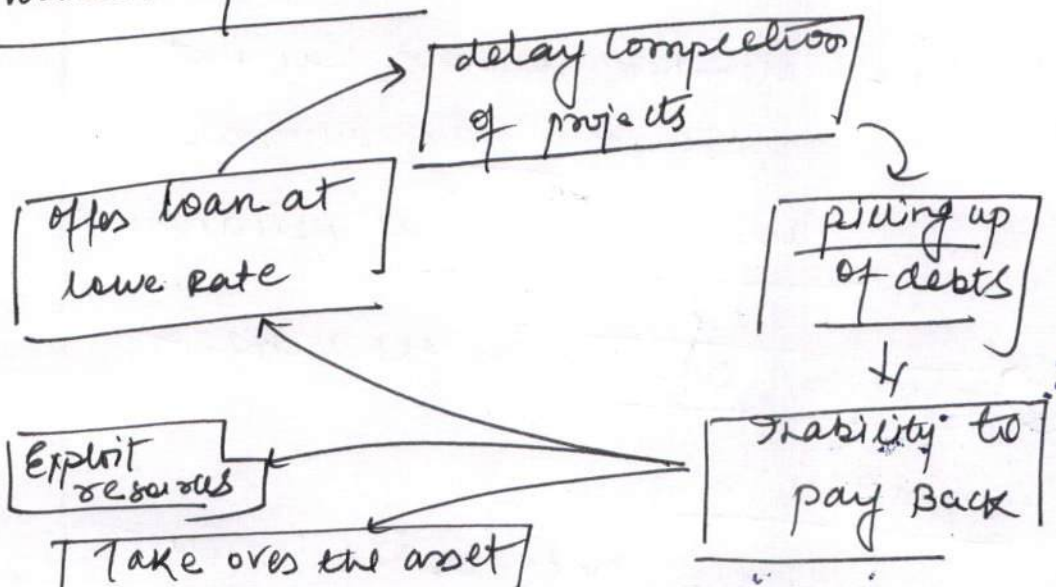
↳ Exploitation of local resources

eg. projects in [Gwadar]

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Offered at [Cheap Rates] than other resources

[Modus operandi]



Eg - Hambantota (Srilanka)
- pamir knots (tajikistan).

However, China denotes Mounting debt to fiscal imprudence and inefficient managerial skills of loanee Countries.

Mechanisms to promote democratication of multilateral lending forums could act as counter to China's BRI.